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List of the New Members of the House

FROM LATEST RETURNS

Some Close Elections Will Require the Official Count

TEN DISTRICTS ARE IN DOUBT

The Associated Press Figures Give the Republicans 182, the Opposition 165 and Leave 10 Doubtful Districts Yet to Be Heard From—List is Compiled from Returns Received Up to Midnight Last Night—These Figures Are Very Close to Those of Republican Chairman Babcock.

Washington, Nov. 9.—Following is a list of congressmen-elect, compiled from returns to the Associated Press, up to midnight. It shows that the Republicans have elected 182 members, while the Democrats, Silver Republicans, Fusionists and all others, have elected 165 members. There are 10 doubtful districts yet to be heard from:

The Congressmen-Elect.

Alabama—First district, Tayler, Dem.; Second, Stallings, Dem.; Third, Clayton, Dem.; Fourth, Robbins, Dem.; Fifth, Brewer, Dem.; Sixth, Bankhead, Dem.; Seventh, Burnett, Dem.; Eighth, Wheeler, Dem.; Ninth, Underwood, Dem.

Arkansas—First district, McCulloch, Dem.; Second, Little, Dem.; Third, McRae, Dem.; Fourth, Terry, Dem.; Fifth, Dinsmore, Dem.; Sixth, Brundidge, Jr., Dem.

California—First district, Barham, Rep.; Second, doubtful; Third, Metcalf, Rep.; Fourth, Kahn, Rep.; Fifth, Loud, Rep.; Sixth, Waters, Rep.; Seventh, Needham, Rep.

Colorado—First district, Shafroth, Silver Rep.; Second, Bell, Pop.

Connecticut—First district, Henry, Rep.; Second, Sperry, Rep.; Third, Russell, Rep.; Fourth, Hill, Rep.

Delaware—Hoffecker, Rep.

Florida—First district, Sparkman, Dem.; Second, Davis, Dem.

Georgia—First district, Lester, Dem.; Second, Griggs, Dem.; Third, Lewis, Dem.; Fourth, Adamson, Dem.; Fifth, Livingston, Dem.; Sixth, Bartlett, Dem.; Seventh, Maddox, Dem.; Eighth, Howard, Dem.; Ninth, Tate, Dem.; Tenth, Fleming, Dem.; Eleventh, Brantley, Dem.

Idaho—Wilson, fusionist.

Illinois—First district, Mann, Rep.; Second, Lorimer, Rep.; Third, Belknap, Rep.; Fourth, Cusack, Dem.; Fifth, Noonan, Dem.; Sixth, Boutell, Rep.; Seventh, Foss, Rep.; Eighth, Hopkins, Rep.; Ninth, Hitt, Rep.; Tenth, Prince, Rep.; Eleventh, Reeves, Rep.; Twelfth, Cannon, Rep.; Thirteenth, Warner, Rep.; Fourteenth, Graff, Rep.; Fifteenth, Marsh, Rep.; Sixteenth, Williams, Dem.; Seventeenth, Caldwell, Dem.; Eighteenth, Jett, Dem.; Nineteenth, Crowley, Dem.; Twentieth, Williams, Dem.; Twenty-first, Rodenberg, Rep.; Twenty-second, Smith, Rep.

Indiana—First district, Hemenway, Rep.; Second, Miers, Dem.; Third, Zenor, Dem.; Fourth, Griffith, Dem.; Fifth, doubtful; Sixth, Watson, Rep.; Seventh, Overstreet, Rep.; Eighth, Cromer, Rep.; Ninth, Landis, Rep.; Tenth, Crumpacker, Rep.; Eleventh, Steele, Rep.; Twelfth, doubtful; Thirteenth, Brick, Rep.

Iowa—First district, Hedge, Rep.; Second, Lane, Rep.; Third, Henderson, Rep.; Fourth, Haughen, Rep.; Fifth, Cousins, Rep.; Sixth, Lacey, Rep.; Seventh, Hull, Rep.; Eighth, Hepburn, Rep.; Ninth, McPherson, Rep.; Tenth, Dolliver, Rep.; Eleventh, Thomas, Rep.

Kansas—At large, Bailey, Rep.; First district, Curtis, Rep.; Second, Bowersock, Rep.; Third, Ridgeley, fusion; Fourth, Miller, Rep.; Fifth, Calderhead, Rep.; Sixth, Reeder, Rep.; Seventh, Long, Rep.

Kentucky—First district, Wheeler, Dem.; Second, Allen, Dem.; Third, Rhea, Dem.; Fourth, Smith, Dem.; Fifth, Turner, Dem.; Sixth, Berry, Dem.; Seventh, Settle, Dem.; Eighth, Gilbert, Dem.; Ninth, doubtful; Tenth, doubtful; Eleventh, Boring, Rep.

Louisiana—First district, Meyer, Dem.; Second, Davey, Dem.; Third, Broussard, Dem.; Fourth, Brasell, Dem.; Fifth, Baird, Dem.; Sixth, Robertson, Dem.

Maine—First district, Reed, Rep.; Second, Dingley, Rep.; Third, Burleigh, Rep.; Fourth, Boutelle, Rep.

Maryland—First district, Smith, Dem.; Second, Baker, Rep.; Third, Wachter, Rep.; Fourth, Denney, Dem.; Fifth, Mudd, Rep.; Sixth, Pearre, Rep.

Massachusetts—First district, Lawrence, Rep.; Second, Gillett, Rep.; Third, Thayer, Dem.; Fourth, Weymouth, Rep.; Fifth, Knox, Rep.; Sixth, Moody, Rep.; Seventh, Roberts, Rep.; Eighth, McCall, Rep.; Ninth, Fitzgerald, Dem.; Tenth, Naphen, Dem.; Eleventh, Sprague, Rep.; Twelfth, Lovering, Rep.; Thirteenth, Greene, Rep.

Michigan—First district, Corliss, Rep.; Second, Smith, Rep.; Third, Gardner, Rep.; Fourth, Hamilton, Rep.; Fifth, Smith, Rep.; Sixth, S. T. Smith, Rep.; Seventh, Weeks, Rep.; Eighth, Fordney, Rep.; Ninth, Bishop, Rep.; Tenth, Crump, Rep.; Eleventh, Mesick, Rep.; Twelfth, Shelden, Rep.

Minnesota—First district, Tawney, Rep.; Second, McCleary, Rep.; Third, Heatwole, Rep.; Fourth, Stevens, Rep.; Fifth, Fletcher, Rep.; Sixth, Morris, Rep.; Seventh, Eddy, Rep.

Mississippi—First district, Allen, Dem.; Second, Speidert, Dem.; Third, Catchings, Dem.; Fourth, A. F. Fox, Dem.; Fifth, Williams, Dem.; Sixth, McLaine, Dem.; Seventh, Henry, Dem.

Missouri—First district, Lloyd, Dem.; Second, Rucker, Dem.; Third, Daugherty, Dem.; Fourth, Cochran, Dem.-Pop.; Fifth, Cowherd, Dem.; Sixth, De Armond, Dem.; Seventh, doubtful; Eighth, Bland, Dem.; Ninth, Clark, Dem.; Tenth, Bartholdt, Rep.; Eleventh, Joy, Rep.; Twelfth, Pearce, Rep.; Thirteenth, Robb, Dem.; Fourteenth, Vandiver, Dem.; Fifteenth, Benton, Dem.

Montana—Campbell, Dem.

Nebraska—First, Burkett, Rep.; Second, Meyer, Rep.; Third, Robinson, fusion; Fourth, doubtful; Fifth, doubtful; Sixth, Green, Pop.

Nevada—Newlands, Sil. Rep.

New Hampshire—Sulloway, Rep; Clarke, Rep.

New Jersey—First, Loudenslager, Rep.; Second, Gardner, Rep.; Third, Howell, Rep.; Fourth, Solomon, Dem.; Fifth, Stewart, Rep.; Seventh, Daly, Dem.; Eighth, Fowler, Rep.

New York—First, Scudder, Dem.; Second, Fitzgerald, Dem.; Third, Driggs, Dem.; Fourth, Fischer, Rep.; Fifth, Wilson, Dem.; Sixth, May, Dem.; Seventh, Maller, Dem.; Eighth, Riordan, Dem.; Ninth, Bradley, Dem.; Tenth, Cummins, Dem.; Eleventh, Sulzer, Dem.; Twelfth, McClellan, Dem.; 13th, Levey, Dem.; 14th, Astor, Dem.; 15th, Ruppert, Dem.; 16th, Underhill, Dem.; 17th, Tompkins, Rep.; 18th, Ketcham, Rep.; 19th, Livingston, Dem.; 20th, Glynn, Dem.; 21st, Stewart, Rep.; 22d, Littauer, Rep.; 23d, Emerson, Rep.; 24th, Chickering, Rep.; 25th, Sherman, Rep.; 26th, Ray, Rep.; 27th, Driscoll, Rep.; 28th, Payne, Rep.; 29th, Gillett, Rep.; 30th, Wadsworth, Rep.; 31st, O'Grady, Rep.; 32d, Ryan, Dem.; 33d, Alexander, Rep.; 34th, Hooker, Rep.

North Carolina—First, Small, Dem.; Second, doubtful; Third, Thomas, Dem.; Fourth, Jenkins, Pop.; Fifth, Kitchen, Dem.; Sixth, Bellamy, Dem.; Seventh, Klutz, Dem.; Eighth, doubtful; Ninth, Crawford, Dem.

North Dakota—Spalding, Rep.

Ohio—First, Shattuck, Rep.; Second, Bromwell, Rep.; Third, Brenner, Dem.; Fourth, Gordon, Dem.; Fifth, Meekison, Dem.; Sixth, Brown, Rep.; Seventh, Weaver, Rep.; Eighth, Leybrand, Rep.; Ninth, Southard, Rep.; Tenth, Morgan, Rep.; 11th, Grosvenor, Rep.; 12th, Lentz, Dem.; 13th, Norton, Dem.; 14th Kerr, Rep.; 15th, Van Voorhis, Rep.; 16th, Danford, Rep.; 17th, Anderson, Dem.; 18th, Taylor, Rep.; 19th, Dick, Rep.; 20th, Phillips, Rep.; 21st, Burton, Rep.

Oregon—First, Tongue, Rep.; Second, Moody, Rep.

Pennsylvania—At large, Grow, Rep.; at large, Davenport, Rep. First, Bingham, Rep.; Second, Adams, Jr., Rep.; Third, William McAleer, Dem., endorsed by Reps.; Fourth, Young, Rep.; Fifth, Harmer, Rep.; Sixth, Butler, Rep.; Seventh, Wanger, Rep.; Eighth, Barber, Dem.; Ninth, Ermentrout, Dem.; Tenth Brosius, Rep.; 11th, Connell, Rep.; 12th, Davenport, Dem.; 13th, Ruy, Dem.; 14th, Olmstead, Rep.; 15th, Wright, Rep.; 16th, Packer, Rep.; 17th, Polk, Dem.; 18th, Mahon, Dem.; 19th, Zeigler, Dem.; 20th, Thropp, Rep.; 21st, Jack, Rep.; 22d, Dalzell, Rep.; 23d, Graham, Rep.; 24th, Acheson, Rep.; 25th, Showalter, Rep.; 26th, Higgins, Rep.; 27th, Sibley, Rep.; 28th, Hall, Dem.

Rhode Island—First, Bull, Rep.; Second, Capron, Rep.

South Carolina—First, Elliott, Dem.; Second, Talbert, Dem.; Third, Latimer, Dem.; Fourth, Wilson, Dem.; Fifth, Sonler, Dem.; Sixth, Norton, Dem.; Seventh, Stokes, Dem.

South Dakota—At large, Gamble, Rep.; at large, Burke, Rep.

Tennessee—First, Browning, Rep.; Second, Gibson, Rep.; Third, Moon, Dem.; Fourth, Snodgrass, Dem.; Fifth, Richardson, Dem.; Sixth, Gaines, Dem.; Seventh, Cox, Dem.; Eighth, Sims, Dem.; Ninth, Pierce, Dem.; Tenth, Carmack, Dem.

Texas—First, Ball, Dem.; Second, Cooper, Dem.; Third, De Graffenreid, Dem.; Fourth, Shepherd, Dem.; Fifth, Bailey, Dem.; Sixth, Burke, Dem.; Seventh, Henry, Dem.; Eighth, Lanham, Dem.; Ninth, Burleson, Dem.; Tenth, Hawley, Rep.; Eleventh, Kleberg, Dem.; Twelfth, Slayden, Dem.; Thirteenth, Stephens, Dem.

Utah—Roberts, Dem.

Vermont—First, Powers, Rep.; Second, Grout, Rep.

Virginia—First, Jones, Dem.; Second, Young, Dem.; Third, Lamb, Dem.; Fourth, Epes, Dem.; Fifth, Swanson, Dem.; Sixth, Otey, Dem.; Seventh, Hay, Dem.; Eighth, Rixey, Dem.; Ninth, Rhea, Dem.; Tenth, Quarles, Dem.

Washington—At large, Jones, Rep.; at large, Cushman, Rep.

West Virginia—First, Dovener, Rep.; Second, doubtful; Third, Johnson, Dem.; Fourth, Freer, Rep.

Wisconsin—First, Cooper, Rep.; Second, Dahle, Rep.; Third, Babcock, Rep.; Fourth, Otjen, Rep.; Fifth, Barney, Rep.; Sixth, Davidson, Rep.; Seventh, Esch, Rep.; Eighth, Minor, Rep.; Ninth, Stewart, Rep.; Tenth, Jenkins, Rep.

Wyoming—Mondell, Rep.

New Mexico——.

Oklahoma——.

EVACUATION OF FASHODA.

French Garrison Will Retire by Way of Abyssinia.

Cairo, Egypt, Nov. 9.—Major Marchand and Captain Baratier start for Fashoda on Thursday or Friday, to carry out the evacuation of that place by the French garrison, which will retire by way of Abyssinia to Jibutil, a six months' journey.

Will Investigate.

Denver, Nov. 9.—Governor Adams today cabled General Irving Hale at Manila to investigate the complaint of Private Inyot, of the Colorado regiment, that the volunteers were suffering for the want of proper food and medical attention, and report to him by cable. This was done on account of the anxiety of the parents and friends of some of the Colorado soldiers.

Fifth Indiana.

Terre Haute, Ind., Nov. 9.—Indiana Fifth district, George W. Farris (Rep.) elected.

American Peace Commissioners Answer the Spaniards.

REVENUE COLLECTION JUSTIFIED

The Occupation of Manila was a Military Occupation, Therefore the United States Has Assumed No Rights to Which She was Not Entitled—Americans Made No New Propositions—Discussion Confined to Spain's Previous Proposals and Assertions.

Paris, Nov. 9.—Today's session of the peace commissions began at 2:15 p. m. and ended at 3 p. m. When the meeting opened the Americans presented to their Spanish colleagues the answer to the claims submitted on Saturday last on behalf of Spain. The document in which the American answer was set forth consisted of nearly 50 sheets of typewritten matter. It was a refutation of the Spanish allegation that because the words "possessions," "ownership," or "cession" do not occur in the protocol clauses touching upon the Philippines the peace commissions have no right to discuss them here and that even if they did so it must be in the light of the alleged fact of an exterior agreement that Spain's sovereignty should not be impaired.

The Americans also answered Spain's claim for the restitution to her of public money and customs collections taken by the United States officials since the capitulation of Manila and made reply to Spain's claim for indemnity on account of the alleged imprisonment by United States authorities of Spanish troops of Manila and for their subsequent restraint of being assistance to Spain in suppressing the insurrection.

The American commissioners in their reply held there was justification under the terms of the protocol for the discussion of the future of the Philippine Islands and they also claimed that the occupation of Manila is a military occupation which justifies the United States in collecting the revenues, administering the government and exercising all the functions of possession.

The joint session was short because Senor Rios and Judge Day concurred in the service of the American rejoinder upon the Spanish commissioners without a formal reading of the paper which would occupy many columns in an ordinary newspaper and an adjournment was then taken until Saturday.

It is quite safe to say that the Americans have made no new propositions regarding the possession of the Philippines but confined themselves to a discussion of proposals and assertions made by Spain at the previous meetings. Just what were the terms of the American rejoinder cannot, of course, be ascertained. But, despite persistent assertions here to the contrary, there is no ground, as has already been cabled, for the Spanish contention that the United States acquiesced at the signing of the protocol in some reservation by Spain of her Philippine sovereignty. This utterly unfounded rumor is now quite well understood to have come from a high source not in sympathy with the United States. The facts of the case are these:

On July 26 last the Washington government received from Spain an inquiry as to the basis on which the war might be terminated. Four days later or thereabouts the information was forthcoming in a response embodying the terms of the protocol, save for the use in the Philippine paragraph, of the word "possession." Before the response was formally presented to M. Cambon, Spain's representative in Washington, he suggested the substitution of the word "disposition." The United States government acquiesced. The substitution was made, the formal response was delivered to M. Cambon, who forwarded it to Madrid and on or about August 7 Spain forwarded her reply, which as affecting the Philippine question was evasive or ambiguous.

"The terms relating to the Philippines," said the Spanish government, "seem to our understanding quite indefinite. On the one hand the ground on which the United States believe themselves entitled to occupy the bay, harbor and city of Manila pending the conclusion of a treaty of peace, cannot be that of conquest, since in spite of the blockade maintained on the sea by the American fleet and in spite of the siege established on land by a native, supported and provided for by an American admiral, Manila still holds its own, and the Spanish standard still waves over the city. On the other hand, the whole archipelago of the Philippines is in the power and under the sovereignty of Spain. Therefore, the government of Spain thinks that the temporary occupation of Manila should constitute a guaranty. It is asserted that the treaty of peace shall determine the control, disposition and government of the Philippines but as the intentions of the federal government by repression remain veiled, the Spanish government must therefore declare that while accepting the third condition they do not a priori renounce the sovereignty of Spain over the archipelago, leaving it to the negotiators to announce as to such reforms as the conditions of these possessions and the level of the culture of their natives may render desirable. The government of her majesty accepts the third condition with the above mentioned declarations."

This part of Spain's note was deemed unsatisfactory at Washington as calculated to breed a misunderstanding, and it left unchallenged, as holding exactly the possibilities of discussion which it is now sought to introduce into the negotiations here. The federal authorities therefore on or about August 10 addressed to M. Cambon a communication pointing out that while the foregoing utterances from Madrid were understood by him to convey Spain's acceptance of Spain's terms of peace the acceptance was not entirely explicit and that the most direct and certain way of avoiding misunderstandings was to embody in a protocol the terms on which the negotiations for peace were to be undertaken.

Along with this note was sent to M. Cambon a protocol embodying the precise terms tendered to Spain in the American communication of July 30 or thereabouts. Immediately upon receiving them M. Cambon transmitted the protocol to Madrid, accompanied with a message from himself clearly showing that the French ambassador knew the United States government did not regard Spain's response to the peace terms as satisfactory or acceptable. M. Cambon's message to Spain was as follows:

"The federal government has decided to state precisely (preciser) in a protocol, the bases upon which the peace negotiations must, in their judgment, be entered upon. I herewith send this document."

This message went to Spain about August 10. Two days later M. Cambon notified Judge Day that he had received a telegram dated at Madrid, August 12, in which Duke Almodovar del Rio, the Spanish minister of foreign affairs, announced that the Spanish government by order of the queen regent, had conferred upon him (M. Cambon) full powers to sign, without alteration, the protocol drawn by common accord between M. Cambon and Judge Day.

Thus, on August 7, Spain sought a reservation of her Philippine sovereignty from the treaty negotiations. On August 10 she was advised that her note was not explicit and that a protocol in precise terms must be signed. On August 12, without reservation or qualification, she instructed M. Cambon to sign the protocol in the identical terms in what now lies in the portfolios of her peace commissioners—terms which the Americans today doubtless insisted, provided that the commission here shall determine the ownership of the Philippines.

As for Spain's demand of Friday last for the release of her imprisoned garrison at Manila, for the return to her of the customs collected by the Americans and for indemnity from the United States for the detention of her soldiers, it is understood that the American rejoinder today included all three points. It was held that the capitulation of Manila was a military capitulation, and that the possession by the Americans was a military occupation which warranted the United States in the collection of duties and the administration of government.

Spain's contention that the capitulation was invalid because occurring after the cessation of hostilities is doubtless held to disappear in her subsequent contention that it became referable to the protocol, which provides for the conditions, following capitulation and now existing.

Allied Silver Forces Carry County by 4,500 Majority.

THE CITY WENT REPUBLICAN

Only Twelve Precincts are Missing from the Total but They Will Swell Fusion Majority — Present Returns Show that Thomas Has Carried County by 4,300 Votes Over Wolcott—Close Race in Colorado Springs.

This morning the Gazette gives the total returns from El Paso county with the exception of 12 precincts. This number includes the three precincts of Colorado City and several in the eastern and western portions of the county. No one seems to have kept an accurate tally of the Colorado City precincts and the returns have been sealed and delivered at the county clerk's office. It is known however, that Thomas carried the three precincts by a little over 100 majority, and that Mr. Humphrey carried them by about 75 majority.

The total vote as shown in the precincts given this morning shows that Bell, candidate for the Fifty-first congress, has the largest majority in the county. He shows a clear lead of 4,339 votes over B. Clark Wheeler. The race for governor shows the next largest majority. Thomas has a gain of 4,360 votes over Wolcott. The balance of the big ticket ran considerably behind the two leaders.

In the county offices Cunningham shows the heaviest majority, which is 4,062, over Severy. In the senatorial race Ammons shows a majority of 3,753 over Humphrey.

Republicans Carried the City.

The race in the city was exceedingly close and for a time it was a difficult matter to decide who had carried the 15 precincts. The count in 27 was not completed until 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The judges accepted the most cumbersome way of handling the ballots and insisted on counting each individual one and tallying the names, even though a straight emblem had been voted.

This resulted in a long session, trying the patience of the watchers and the people who were anxious to know the result. After the result in this precinct had been learned, which gave a majority of 229 for Wolcott, it showed that the city had been carried by the Republicans by the small majority of 29 votes in the race for governor. Nearly all of the Republican candidates showed a larger lead than this, up to Milsom, who had 150 over his opponent, Beckwith. The fusionists claimed to have carried the city, but the results did not justify it, as the city included Roswell and Ivywild in the city.

Below will be found the returns in detail and the majorities of the candidates.

J. P. ELECTION.

Republicans Succeed in Electing H. K. Wing—Total Vote in the Precinct.

The complete returns in the Colorado Springs justice precinct, with the exception of 27, were published in tabulated form in yesterday's Gazette. The judges in precinct 27, did not conclude their count until 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

The result shows the election of a fusion J. P. and constable and a Republican J. P., who was the only successful Republican candidate.

The totals are as follows:

McReynolds	2,556
Ruby	2,891
Ruby's majority	335
Semmes	2,535
Wing	2,773
Wing's majority	238

Bainter	2,762
Dunnington	2,645
Bainter's majority	117

FOREIGN COMMENT.

What Newspapers in Other Countries Have to Say About Tuesday's Election.

London, November 9.—The comment made by the afternoon papers on the results of the elections in the United States is mainly congratulations extended to Colonel Roosevelt on his victory in New York state. The Westminster Gazette expresses the opinion however, that the Democratic gains are merely the expressions of popular opinion of the shameful mismanagement of the war, and adds:

"The elections will give Spain little cause to revive the old hope of a division among the Americans, and the Spanish commissioners will be wise if they abandon all hopes that the Democratic successes will prove advantageous to Spain."

London, Nov. 9.—All the morning papers comment upon the elections in the United States.

The Times says: "The answer of the American people on the question of expansion is halting and ambiguous. It is difficult to say that the elections have confirmed President McKinley's policy, but certainly he has not been condemned and therefore he has no inducement to abandon the attitude he has assumed regarding the Philippines."

The Times, in common with other papers, comments upon Mr. Roosevelt's chances of succeeding to the presidency, and expresses its gratification at the victory of sound money though apparently there is little chance of currency reform.

TO LEASE PHILIPPINES.

A Belgian Syndicate Alleged to Have Made a Generous Offer to Spain.

London, Nov. 9.—The Madrid correspondent of the Daily Mail says: A Belgian syndicate under the presidency of King Leopold of Belgium has offered to lease the Philippines under Spanish sovereignty, paying Spain a large rent.

FRANCE INTRIGUING.

Major Marchand Reported to Have Established Communication With Emperor Menelik.

London, Nov. 9.—The Rome correspondent of the Daily Mail says:

It is asserted positively that Major Marchand has established communication with Emperor Menelik of Abyssinia and that France is now intriguing with that monarch.

NO PROTECTORATE.

Lord Salisbury Failed to Make the Expected Announcement Regarding Egypt.

London, Nov. 9.—At the Guildhall banquet this evening the Marquis of Salisbury did not announce a British protectorate over Egypt, but he emphasized the necessity of being prepared for all eventualities.

The premier also said the United States was a new and disturbing factor in European politics, but not to the detriment of Great Britain.

TOWNE TURNED DOWN.

Sixth Minnesota Will Be Represented by a Republican Representative.

Minneapolis, Nov. 9.—It is now practically certain that Page Morris, Republican, is re-elected in the Sixth district, making a solid Republican delegation from Minnesota.

EMPEROR WILLIAM TO SPAIN.

It Is Said He Will Visit That Country Incognito.

London, Nov. 9.—The Madrid correspondent of the Daily Mail says:

Senor Sagasta declares that Emperor William is coming to Spain incognito. There is a good deal of comment upon the fact that he does not plan to stop at Gibraltar, where the coaling facilities are much greater than at Cadiz, and it is pointed out that he will arrive at a critical moment in the history of the Philippines.

That Party Will Be Beyond ... Control

WILL HAVE SIX TO SPARE

Chairman Babcock Claims the Election of 185 Republicans.

NINE DISTRICTS ARE IN DOUBT

Without Them, However, the Republicans Have a Clear Majority of the House of Representatives of the Fifty-Sixth Congress—New York Will Stand Fifteen Republicans to Nineteen Democrats—Solid Republican Delegation from Kansas and Minnesota—Towne Elected to Stay at Home.

Washington, Nov. 9.—Chairman Babcock of the Republican congressional committee said this evening that the house of representatives of the Fifty-sixth congress would be Republican without doubt. Throughout the day and evening a corps of political statisticians have been at work in the Republican headquarters compiling and analyzing the returns. In a statement to the Associated Press this evening Chairman Babcock said:

"There can be no longer any reasonable argument over the political complexion of the next house of representatives. It will be Republican beyond the shadow of a doubt. Our advices show the certain election of 185 Republicans, six more than enough to give us control. These are straight Republicans and our majority will be over the combined opposition. Our information induces us to place nine districts in doubt. These are the Seventh in California, the Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth in Nebraska; the Seventeenth, Nineteenth and Twenty-sixth in Pennsylvania and the Twelfth in Texas. We are reasonably certain to get some of them. Without them however, we have a clear majority.

The Estimates.

"The Sixth Iowa, which was in doubt for a time, has certainly elected Representative Lacey (Rep.). In Kentucky we have elected not only Seitz in the Tenth, but Pugh in the Ninth. In Kansas we have a solid delegation, although it was not until this evening that we put Kirkpatrick of the Third district in the certain Republican column. In Maryland we concede the defeat of Jackson in the First, and McIntyre in the Fourth; Minnesota returns a solid Republican delegation, Judge Morris having defeated Charles Towne in the Sixth district; in Massachusetts we concede the election of Democrats in the Third, Ninth and Tenth districts; according to our advices New York will stand 15 Republicans to 19 Democrats; in North Carolina, we claim the election of White in the Second and Linney in the Eighth but we may be counted out in both of them; in Pennsylvania the delegation stands 20 Republicans, seven Democrats and three doubtful; Texas, one Republican, 11 Democrats, one doubtful, the Twelfth district, and in West Virginia we carried the First, Second and Fourth districts while the opposition carried the Third.

"From our view-point, that is, the situation as it is tonight, I fully believe that the returns we shall have tomorrow will increase the figures I have made tonight."

EL PASO COUNTY VOTE BY PRECINCTS.

PRECINCTS.	Rep. in LVI Cong.		Governor.		Lt. Gov.		Sec. State		Treasurer.		Auditor.			Atty. Gen.	
	Bell	Wheeler	Thomas	Wolcott	Carney	Noble	Beckwith	Milsom	Fesler	Roof	Adams	Temple	Wayne	Campbell	Hart
Precinct 1—Eastonville	47	43	47	44	47	43	47	43	47	43	43	46	1	46	43
Precinct 2—Table Rock	28	20	27	20	27	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Precinct 3—Monument	70	41	72	41	70	41	70	41	70	41	41	70	2	70	41
Precinct 8—Fountain	96	38	95	39	95	39	94	40	94	40	39	95	..	95	32
Precinct 9—El Paso	15	5	15	6	15	5	15	5	15	5	5	115	0	15	5
Precinct 10—Woodland Park	97	60	100	61	97	62	98	61	98	62	62	98	..	98	62
Precinct 11—Florissant	41	34	43	34	42	35	42	35	42	34	33	42	2	42	36
MANITOU—															
Precinct 12	78	110	80	111	78	110	78	111	80	111	108	78	0	79	100
Precinct 13	59	88	60	91	59	90	57	91	58	90	89	58	0	58	88
Precinct 14—Ramah	18	9	17	10	17	10	16	10	17	9	..	..	..	..	..
Precinct 17—Calhan	70	48	75	46	72	48	72	48	73	47	45	72	3	71	48
Precinct 20—Falcon	127	47	125	48	125	48	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Precinct 21—Hayden Divide	38	35	41	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Precinct 22—Roswell	67	37	73	28	70	29	66	31	67	31	27	67	..	68	31
Precinct 23—Palmer Lake	36	27	35	28	35	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Precinct 25—Peyton	60	40	60	39	60	39	61	39	60	40	39	59	..	60	39
COLORADO SPRINGS—															
Precinct 26, Ivywild	123	142	133	138	120	141	115	135	122	133	129	117	5	121	131
Precinct 27	102	318	105	334	54	325	85	336	90	337	330	89	..	88	337
Precinct 28	127	235	151	235	115	255	120	249	135	236	241	123	5	120	219
Precinct 29	149	255	153	265	125	289	127	274	136	265	266	128	5	130	272
Precinct 30	196	240	204	242	191	251	190	246	198	242	225	192	7	194	242
Precinct 31	166	128	165	132	158	134	161	131	160	130	123	162	4	158	131
Precinct 32	151	128	152	143	142	143	142	141	195	141	130	143	4	44	140
Precinct 33	197	150	201	153	195	153	190	153	191	149	146	191	3	91	146
Precinct 34	174	123	182	134	175	125	178	121	179	121	111	172	12	179	133
Precinct 35	104	93	101	92	100	93	103	92	103	89	86	100	5	92	91
Precinct 36	143	101	150	102	147	110	135	106	139	97	101	139	1	140	105
Precinct 37	155	78	167	75	155	79	152	79	156	77	74	154	..	155	79
Precinct 38	190	126	198	126	191	127	188	131	189	127	120	188	..	89	128
Precinct 39	260	212	267	214	256	219	254	217	257	260	206	253	4	256	215
Precinct 40	164	225	173	232	157	238	159	229	166	220	216	167	8	62	222
Precinct 41	222	150	225	147	210	151	221	150	220	148	130	220	8	219	147
CRIPPLE CREEK—															
Precinct 42	130	35	131	45	127	43	128	40	136	34	36	130	6	27	40
Precinct 43	290	95	293	107	296	98	284	106	295	94	91	290	9	292	97
Precinct 44	143	42	149	43	138	43	144	43	144	42	40	142	5	45	43
Precinct 45	219	141	226	144	217	150	218	149	222	141	121	219	11	218	144
Precinct 46	207	87	210	95	201	91	202	89	205	86	80	207	7	206	85
Precinct 47	153	37	156	41	152	42	152	41	154	40	30	152	6	152	41
Precinct 48	141	92	142	96	142	94	137	97	139	95	90	137	9	38	96
Precinct 49	91	26	92	27	93	26	93	21	92	25	25	92	1	92	21
Precinct 50	187	50	196	49	189	49	185	52	188	49	49	185	0	87	48
Precinct 51	194	73	197	75	197	75	194	74	200	70	69	191	..	95	73
Precinct 52	183	42	195	41	190	40	189	41	187	40	39	186	..	88	40
Precinct 53	187	42	195	46	184	49	188	48	187	44	36	189	8	187	43
Precinct 54	43	18	44	18	40	20	41	19	43	18	15	43	..	41	17
Precinct 55	228	48	237	46	230	50	232	48	231	46	48	229	..	229	45
Precinct 56	317	45	317	44	315	35	316	45	314	45	43	314	..	314	41
Precinct 57	77	23	79	21	78	22	78	22	79	23	19	78	..	78	22
Precinct 58—Altman	355	46	328	69	332	50	332	46	342	48	46	339	2	328	48
Precinct 59—Independence	158	80	154	89	151	89	152	88	146	90	..	..	..	..	..
Precinct 60—Goldfield	607	40	600	42	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
VICTOR—															
Precinct 61	343	22	341	23	341	22	338	22	339	22	28	330	5	335	30
Precinct 62	105	23	105	21	105	23	103	21	106	23	22	106	..	99	22
Precinct 63	225	25	219	32	220	31	223	28	220	29	27	220	..	219	30
Precinct 64	295	10	295	77	288	73	288	72	287	69	61	289	9	285	69
Precinct 65	157	61	152	54	155	51	153	62	155	29	41	156	..	151	63
Precinct 66—Lawrence	287	61	288	59	287	61	278	66	281	59	79	276	..	277	61
Precinct 67—Elkton	308	32	300	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Precinct 70—Beaver	147	91	151	89	[illegible]	80	149	89	149	89	80	143	3	148	88
Precinct 71—Lawrence	48	13	50	12	49	13	49	13	49	15	9	49	..	12	11
Precinct 72, West Victor	97	22	93	17	88	20	85	19	88	17	17	85	..	87	19
Totals	9205	4545	9052	4592	8428	4953	8731	4852	8247	4774	4625	8018		7975	4567
Majorities	4339		4369		3475		3357		3335			3339		2378	

PRECINCTS.	Supt. P. I.		Regents.				Regents, unex. term		State Sen.		Representatives.						Co. Judge.		Co. Com.	
	Grenfell	Scott	Caswell	Richards	Temple	Thompson	Morath	Pershing	Ammons	Humphrey	Gastin	Gaughan	Goold	Jones	Montgomery	Orr	Cunningham	Severy	Collin	Dorn
Precinct 1—Eastonville	49	42	43	46	41	45	47	42	46	44	45	45	42	45	41	44	51	41	43	48
Precinct 2—Table Rock	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	20	..	..
Precinct 3—Monument	70	42	41	70	41	74	50	41	74	44	40	72	40	71	70	42	70	41	43	71
Precinct 8—Fountain	94	40	40	93	38	92	14	38	95	39	39	93	38	96	92	39	98	36	29	96
Precinct 9—El Paso	15	5	5	15	5	15	15	5	15	5	5	14	5	16	14	5	16	5	4	15
Precinct 10—Woodland Park	98	62	60	97	62	97	97	63	97	64	58	96	60	97	96	60	99	54	62	97
Precinct 11—Florissant	42	35	34	42	35	41	42	34	40	39	36	32	37	42	41	37	42	36	38	41
MANITOU—																				
Precinct 12	80	109	107	79	109	79	79	108	81	108	107	78	109	77	58	108	82	106	108	79
Precinct 13	59	88	89	57	89	55	56	89	61	92	89	60	90	57	59	89	61	90	89	57
Precinct 14—Ramah	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	10	..	..
Precinct 17—Calhan	72	47	46	72	46	73	72	46	73	48	47	71	47	73	71	48	73	47	49	73
Precinct 20—Falcon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	126	46	..	..	..	..	..	..	127	46	..	..
Precinct 21—Hayden Divide	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	38	27	36	36	34	15	39	36	38	38	39
Precinct 22—Roswell	69	31	29	69	38	67	69	29	67	30	27	67	28	68	69	33	70	32	33	67
Precinct 23—Palmer Lake	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	25	22	37	24	35	33	27	40	20	27	13
Precinct 25—Peyton	59	40	39	58	39	58	59	38	59	41	39	60	39	60	59	45	63	39	29	60
COLORADO SPRINGS—																				
Precinct 26, Ivywild	117	126	128	117	120	114	119	130	126	132	129	118	126	121	114	138	126	128	129	122
Precinct 27	90	322	327	82	324	84	87	327	88	338	331	88	321	97	88	331	100	335	327	88
Precinct 28	120	242	234	114	238	116	122	243	132	251	233	116	227	139	117	237	132	253	248	120
Precinct 29	138	269	268	128	270	120	127	269	137	273	270	133	264	143	119	274	131	286	271	120
Precinct 30	196	239	242	186	242	185	188	240	191	251	239	176	235	202	186	248	133	239	253	191
Precinct 31	160	129	128	160	121	157	161	126	165	129	123	161	122	103	159	130	77	121	120	177
Precinct 32	145	40	137	141	138	138	149	141	149	146	142	146	134	147	145	143	161	140	142	150
Precinct 33	198	147	145	194	147	191	197	143	198	154	150	194	143	198	188	157	207	146	158	195
Precinct 34	178	120	119	173	118	170	175	119	185	122	114	184	113	184	178	124	193	116	115	189
Precinct 35	98	90	89	98	86	98	101	92	100	91	84	98	79	147	103	85	111	87	89	99
Precinct 36	140	106	102	138	105	135	140	106	142	110	106	139	103	14[illegible]	135	110	143	111	112	120
Precinct 37	156	76	77	151	74	146	172	76	155	81	74	151	73	155	149	84	162	81	78	153
Precinct 38	189	126	123	187	125	185	189	124	190	129	131	184	130	187	18[illegible]	138	97	130	136	186
Precinct 39	256	215	214	251	211	252	255	214	265	218	204	260	201	263	257	215	273	208	212	263
Precinct 40	165	226	220	158	221	151	158	225	169	232	214	162	210	172	158	229	176	229	232	163
Precinct 41	220	147	146	217	143	213	218	147	224	148	142	219	139	227	218	138	144	141	146	238
CRIPPLE CREEK—																				
Precinct 42	128	41	38	123	31	114	125	42	136	37	47	120	36	128	126	40	133	42	43	132
Precinct 43	292	95	92	288	92	281	290	93	286	95	105	286	91	281	290	95	288	94	101	289
Precinct 44	143	43	42	142	42	133	144	41	146	44	50	138	42	135	140	42	147	44	52	140
Precinct 45	221	141	125	240	133	216	218	139	231	136	146	219	131	215	217	135	224	142	146	225
Precinct 46	201	86	81	203	81	192	190	88	213	85	93	201	78	190	207	89	209	87	89	208
Precinct 47	152	42	39	150	41	145	150	42	155	37	41	147	36	146	148	7	157	41	40	154
Precinct 48	136	95	91	132	93	131	125	96	143	92	98	135	89	129	135	92	14	94	96	136
Precinct 49	91	21	24	91	21	88	91	24	90	32	32	92	27	89	81	30	94	31	31	91
Precinct 50	183	53	52	182	49	179	184	49	187	55	59	183	50	183	187	50	188	53	54	187
Precinct 51	192	75	70	187	72	184	1[illegible]	72	187	75	84	186	69	187	185	76	137	77	85	189
Precinct 52	187	40	38	182	40	199	189	40	192	43	47	184	42	182	9	..	191	44	47	184
Precinct 53	185	46	38	186	39	182	187	42	193	39	47	186	36	184	188	40	190	45	47	188
Precinct 54	42	18	18	41	17	41	40	18	43	16	14	46	14	47	44	15	46	14	14	46
Precinct 55	231	46	44	227	41	223	220	41	229	54	60	218	50	222	216	51	230	52	55	321
Precinct 56	311	45	44	313	33	312	311	44	314	5	55	311	52	309	307	56	312	55	53	312
Precinct 57	78	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	81	22	23	79	22	79	74	33	79	25	25	79
Precinct 58—Altman	349	48	47	333	47	327	329	46	329	68	57	345	57	317	320	74	341	59	63	333
Precinct 59—Independence	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	158	80	152	135	77	144	141	102	146	91	90	147
Precinct 60—Goldfield	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..
VICTOR—																				
Precinct 61	334	21	27	330	26	331	107	29	334	31	80	335	28	337	338	26	330	34	41	324
Precinct 62	101	23	22	101	22	99	103	21	101	23	24	102	26	98	98	24	103	26	26	104
Precinct 63	215	21	22	215	31	212	215	31	22[illegible]	24	34	218	42	215	218	36	224	33	41	220
Precinct 64	280	71	68	287	68	292	287	70	298	79	69	296	76	286	296	74	301	71	79	297
Precinct 65	153	49	70	155	50	145	152	51	166	55	50	158	54	165	330	55	161	50	56	160
Precinct 66—Lawrence	276	63	61	270	58	269	271	61	287	63	63	272	66	273	27[illegible]	61	287	59	73	292
Precinct 67—Elkton	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	307	43	42	302	49	302	304	42	305	44	42	306
Precinct 70—Beaver	142	91	87	143	88	137	144	88	155	81	85	142	77	145	14	102	146	91	83	156
Precinct 71—Lawrence	48	13	11	49	12	46	49	11	49	13	14	48	13	48	4	14	48	13	15	49
Precinct 72, West Victor	85	20	17	87	17	82	85	18	88	22	20	86	24	85	87	19	92	13	28	85
Totals	[illegible]	4774	4583	7737	4477	7099	7662	4558	9160	5307	4926	8210	4656	8549	8218	4865	9018	4976	4980	8626
Majorities	2[illegible]			2241		2292	3104		2753			3284		3893	3363		4062			3637

[illegible]

Democrats Concede that the Fusion Plurality of Colorado in 1896 Has Been Cut Down One-Half in 1898.

BRYAN'S STATE HAS GONE REPUBLICAN

Roosevelt Elected by 20,000—Republicans Carry the States of Washington, Ohio and New Jersey—State Elected in Pennsylvania by Large Majority—National House Claimed by Both Parties.

Denver, Nov. 8.—At midnight it is evident from the returns at hand that the fusion ticket in this state has been elected by a large majority. The state chairman of the three parties claim that Thomas has a plurality over Wolcott of from 60,000 to 65,000. In this city his plurality is estimated at from 10,000 to 15,000. No estimate has been given out from Republican headquarters. The re-election of Congressmen Shafroth and Bell seems beyond question, though it is impossible to give any approximation of their majorities.

There has been a falling off in the vote of nearly 20 per cent. in this county and probably a much greater per centage in the rest of the state.

In Arapahoe county the election of Jones, fusion, for sheriff, is conceded by Burchinell, Republican nominee. The Democratic county committee claims that Jones' majority will reach 16,000.

Little has been heard regarding the members of the legislature, though it is assumed that the fusionists will have a heavy majority.

Otero County.

La Junta, Nov. 8.—From present indications Otero county will give the fusion state and county ticket 600 to 900 majority.

Pueblo County.

Pueblo, Colo., Nov. 8.—Pueblo county will be close on the state ticket with a probability that Thomas for governor and the other Silver Fusion candidates will go out of the county with about 250 majority. The Republican county ticket is elected over the Silver Fusion ticket by a majority conservatively estimated between 400 and 500.

Colorado Congressmen.

Denver, Nov. 8.—Congress—Colorado—First district, John F. Shafroth, (Sil-Rep.); Second, John C. Bell (Pop.); both re-elected.

NATIONAL HOUSE.

Washington, Nov. 9.—1 a.m.—Chairman Babcock of the Republican congressional committee has made the following statement to the Associated Press:

"While I am satisfied that the Republicans will control the house of representatives in the Fifty-sixth congress, it is impossible at this hour to indicate what our majority in the house will be.

"Thus far we have no definite returns from Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa or Kansas. Ohio has elected 15 Republicans certainly and two districts seem to be in doubt. From Michigan the returns indicate a solid Republican delegation. Representative Hawley is elected in Texas. Vincent Boering is re-elected in the Eleventh Kentucky district, and Samuel J. Pugh is probably elected in the Ninth Kentucky. The election of George M. Davidson in the Eighth Kentucky is in doubt with the chances seemingly in favor of his election. Advices from Maryland show that we have elected four Republicans certainly. Nineteen members from New York state and perhaps more will be Republicans. Fischer of the Fourth New York district is the only member we have elected in Greater New York. The election of Cochran in the Nineteenth New York and of Mahany in the Thirty-second district is in doubt. From Pennsylvania we have thus far received meager returns, but the indications are that we have sustained some losses there. Unofficial advices from western states show that we have more than held our own and my conviction is that we shall control the house by a safe majority."

Since early evening Secretary Kerr of the Democratic congressional committee has been writing on returns received at Democratic congressional headquarters. To the Associated Press Secretary Kerr said at 1 o'clock:

"The Republicans have lost control of the house of representatives. We will have control of the house of representatives. We will have from 186 to 190 members and will organize the house of the Fifty-sixth congress.

"The majority of the opposition will be from 15 to 20 over the Republicans and perhaps more. Our advices indicate Democratic gains in some of the states as follows: Alabama, two; Illinois, five; Iowa, one; Kentucky, three; Maryland, two; Massachusetts, two; Missouri, two; New Jersey, two; New York, six; North Carolina, two; Pennsylvania, six; Virginia, three; West Virginia, one. 37.

"This is a total of 37."

In figuring a gain of three in Virginia, Secretary Kerr includes two districts which elected Democratic congressmen in 1896, who were unseated by the present house.

Associated Press Estimate.

New York, Nov. 9.—Returns received in the Associated Press office in this city from all over the country up to 12:30 o'clock this morning indicate that 87 Republicans and 109 Democrats have certainly been elected to seats in the national house of representatives. The same districts two years ago returned to the lower house of congress 105 Republicans and 89 Democrats. Based solely upon the estimates in these districts a Republican loss of 20 and a Democratic gain of 21 is indicated. These estimates concede to the Democrats all of the congressional districts in Greater New York except one, the Fifteenth.

NEW YORK.

New York, Nov. 8.—Midnight—Theodore Roosevelt, Republican, late colonel of the First United States volunteer cavalry, has been elected governor of this state by a plurality anywhere from 13,000 to 20,000. All Colonel Roosevelt's associates on the Republican state ticket are probably elected with him. The returns both from Greater New York and from the counties outside are incomplete, but enough have been received to indicate a heavy falling off in the vote up state while that in the city was well sustained. The consequence is a falling off in the Republican plurality in the state from 212,000 to the approximated figures given above. Outside of Greater New York the vote for Van Wyck is only about one-fifth of one per cent. above that of Porter in 1896. There appear to be a loss of four Republican congressmen in the Brooklyn districts, the Second, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth, and Congressman Quigg, who had a majority of about 9,000 at the election last year, has been defeated by William Astor Chanler. In the Albany district, the Twentieth, Glynn (Dem.), has been elected to succeed Southwick (Rep.)

In addition to the foregoing there are, seemingly, Democratic gains in the Eighth and Thirteenth districts, both in this city, Daniel J. Riordan being elected in the one and Jefferson M. Levy in the other. This makes a total Democratic gain of seven congressmen.

New York, Nov. 8.—At 11 o'clock the indications were that Theodore Roosevelt, the Republican nominee, had carried the state by a plurality over Augustus Van Wyck of about 20,000. The total Republican vote when received will probably show a falling off as compared with that for Governor Black in 1896 of about 4 per cent.

In the municipality of New York the old time Democratic majority was approximated, Van Wyck's vote being about 81,000 greater than that for the Republican candidate. This latter result was helped in some measure by the result in the borough Brooklyn, which in 1896 gave Black, Republican, a plurality of 23,682, but today gave a Democratic plurality of about 16,830. Brooklyn is the home of Judge Van Wyck but this fact does not wholly explain the practical reversal of pluralities which it is possible is attributable to the lukewarmness of the friends of Jacob Worth, who was deposed from the chairmanship of the county committee as a consequence of his opposition to the plans of Senator Platt in the majority contest last year.

The returns from many counties up the state are incomplete and in some cases missing altogether. The indications, being computations upon the figures at hand, point to a Republican plurality in the counties above the Harlem of about 100,000 to offset which the Democrats can produce only the 80,000 plurality of Greater New York.

The soldier vote will not be counted until December 4, but it is not likely that the ballots from the camps will materially alter the results. There would seem to be greater probability that the majority for Roosevelt will be increased.

Figures on Congressmen.

The figures on congressmen are not accessible at this hour, but there are indications that the Democrats have made some gains in New York city districts. The majority of Congressman Quigg in the Eleventh district is reduced by William Astor Chanler, but he is probably re-elected.

Congressman Sulzer (Dem.) is undoubtedly re-elected. Little is known as to the votes for state senators and assemblymen. The Republicans had in the last legislature a majority of 28 on joint ballot and leaders of the party profess confidence that there will be no material diminution of that majority. A Republican legislature will mean the election of a Republican United States senator in place of Senator Murphy.

In this city there was no fulfillment of the predictions of trouble at the polls. The state deputies, authorized by act of the last legislature, were most in evidence in the east side districts where the cheap lodging houses are located. The number of arrests made was below rather than beyond the usual record of a general election. Fights at the polls were few and easily quelled.

On the streets down town there were the usual election night noises. Democrats good naturedly accepted the fact of the defeat of their state ticket which was apparent from the returns displayed early in the evening.

New York, Nov. 9.—1 a. m.—Revised figures on congressmen show that Representative Bennett (Rep.) is re-elected in the Fifth district, and that Representative Briggs is defeated by Prendergast. The vote in the Thirty-second district (Buffalo) is very close, with the probability of the election of Ryan (Dem.) in the place of Mahaney (Rep.)

A Democrat, Livingstone, is reported elected in the Nineteenth district at present represented by Cochran (Rep.)

In the Sixteenth district John Underhill (Dem.) was elected, succeeding W. L. Ward (Rep.)

New York, Nov. 8.—The borough of Brooklyn complete gives Roosevelt, 82,288; Van Wyck, 99,085.

Binghampton.

Binghampton, N. Y., Nov. 8.—This city complete gives Roosevelt 4,727; Van Wyck 3,448.

Watertown.

Watertown, N. Y., Nov. 8.—Roosevelt's plurality in this city as corrected is 877.

CALIFORNIA.

San Francisco, Nov. 8.—10 p. m.—It was apparent that Gage (Rep.) has been elected governor by a plurality not less than 5,000. Republican state central committee claims all seven congressmen and also the legislature, but it is probable that the Democrats will secure congressmen from the Second and Fourth districts.

San Francisco, Nov. 8.—The managing editors of the San Francisco morning papers expressed their views as to the outcome of the election in this state to an Associated Press representative late tonight as follows:

Chronicle, Republican: The Republicans will carry the state by 20,000 and will have a plurality of 3,000 in this city. They will also elect six congressmen.

Examiner, Democratic: We concede the election of Gage for governor.

Call, Republican: Gage will be elected by a majority of 8,000 or 10,000, and the Republicans will seat six congressmen.

The managing editors of the Evening Post, Independent, estimates Gage's majority at 15,000, and thinks the entire congressional ticket has been elected by the Republicans, with the exception of, perhaps, Ryan, in the Second district, and that the legislature will be Republican.

San Francisco, Nov. 8.—At fusion headquarters at midnight it was conceded that Gage (Rep.) had won the fight for the governorship.

NEBRASKA.

Lincoln, Neb., Nov. 8.—Scattering precinct returns up to midnight indicate a political surprise in Nebraska inasmuch as they forecast the almost certain election of Hayward, Rep., for governor, by a plurality of not less than 3,000. This will be a reversal of the verdict of 1896 by nearly 15,000. The count thus far is wholly on governor, so far as the state ticket is concerned, and it is the belief that is Hayward is running slightly ahead of his ticket, it would make the results on the remaining state offices very close. The most surprising feature of it all is the strength displayed by Republican legislative candidates, the few returns received showing them to be even ahead of Hayward. As these are from but one or two counties, however, they fail to indicate assuredly the complexion of the legislature.

At midnight Chairman Slaughter of the Republican state committee said:

"We have elected the entire Republican ticket by pluralities of not less than 3,000 and possibly to exceed 5,000. We will have a majority of the legislature on joint ballot and will elect a Republican United States senator to succeed Senator Allen. We have elected three congressmen and probably four of the six."

The fusion committee made no statement further than to insist that they had carried the state and legislature.

One hundred and thirty-two precincts outside of Lincoln and Omaha show a net Republican gain of 2,432. Lincoln and Lancaster counties show a Republican gain (estimated) of 100. Chairman Slaughter says the average Republican gain to the precinct is 10. A gain of six to the precinct would mean Republican success.

OHIO.

Columbus, O., Nov. 8.—At midnight Chairman Blacker of the Democratic state committee concedes the state to the Republicans by over 40,000 plurality, and Chairman Daugherty of the Republican state committee claimed about 60,000.

The Ohio congressional delegation remains the same as at present, 15 to 6, each party carrying precisely the same districts as in the presidential election two years ago:

First district, W. F. Shattuck, Rep.; Second, J. H. Bromwell, Rep.; Third, Jno. L. Brenner, Dem.; Fourth R. B. Gordon, Dem.; Fifth, Davie Meekinson, Dem.; Sixth, Seth W. Brown, Rep.; Seventh, Walter L. Weaver, Rep.; Eighth, Archibald Lybrand, Rep.; Ninth, Stephen R. Morgan, Rep.; Eleventh, Charles H. Grosvenor, Rep.; Twelfth, John Lentz, Dem.; Thirteenth, James A. Norton, Dem.; Fourteenth, Winfield S. Kerr, Rep.; Fifteenth, Henry Van Voorhees, Rep.; Sixteenth, Lorenzo Danford, Rep.; Seventeenth, John Anderson McDowell, Democrat; Eighteenth, Robert W. Taylor, Rep.; Nineteenth, Charles Dick Rep.; Twentieth, F. C. Phillips, Repub.; Twenty-first, Theodore H. Burton, Rep.

The Democrats do not concede the re-election of Congressman Weaver in the Seventh district, the home of Governor Bushnell. During the Hanna senatorial contest last January Congressman Weaver headed a delegation that called on Governor Bushnell and protested against the governor's course in the senatorial contest.

Columbus, Ohio, Nov. 8.—The Republican state committee have a dispatch from George B. Cox of Cincinnati that Hamilton county gives a Republican plurality of 14,500. As the county gave Bushnell a plurality of 1,500 last year this is a Republican gain of 13,000 in one county.

The vote of both parties is less everywhere than last year but early reports show that the Democratic losses greatly exceed the Republicans.

Canton, Ohio, Nov. 8.—Twenty-six precincts in Canton and Stark county show a net Republican gain of 218 over last year. The same ratio maintained would give the Republicans the county 1,600. McKinley in 1896 carried the county by 850.

Cleveland, Ohio Nov. 8.—Returns at 1 o'clock indicate that Kinney (Rep.) for secretary of state carried this city by 7,000 and the county by 10,000. This is a gain of 15,000 over last year.

MICHIGAN.

Detroit, Nov. 8.—Governor Pingree held his own tolerably well in today's election. At 10 o'clock tonight the Republican state committee claimed his election by from 50,000 to 60,000 majority. The Democratic state committee do not yet concede defeat. The governor ran several hundred ahead of his ticket in Detroit and ran up a plurality of 2,000 in Grand Rapids. In Saginaw he doubled on his plurality of 1896. In Jackson, Lansing, Bay City and other smaller cities he was cut considerably, but the country districts surrounding went quite strongly for Pingree. The balance of the Republican state ticket is elected.

The vote on congressmen is close in half of the 12 districts, the others returning Republicans with certainty.

The legislature will have a Republican majority, but whether Pingree or anti on the equal taxation issue is as yet undetermined.

Michigan Congressional.

Michigan—First district, John B. Corliss, Rep., elected; Second, Henry C. Smith, Rep.; Third Washington Gardner, Rep.; Sixth, Samuel W. Smith, Rep.; Seventh, Edgar A. Weeks, Rep.; Eighth, Joseph W. Fordney, Rep.; Ninth, Roswell P. Bishop, Rep.; Tenth, Rosseau O. Crump, Rep.; Eleventh, William S. Mesick, Rep.; Twelfth, Carlos D. Shelden, Rep.

WASHINGTON.

Portland, Ore., Nov. 8.—Returns from 23 precincts in 11 counties in the state of Washington give Jones, Rep., 868; Cushman, Rep., 860; Lewis, fusion, 601; Jones, fusion, 533. These figures show a Republican gain of 25 per cent. over 1896.

Portland, Ore., Nov. 8.—Forty-nine precincts out of 852 in the state of Washington give the following for congressmen:

Jones, Rep., 1,811; Cushman, Rep., 1,760; Lewis, fusion, 1,403; Jones, fusion, 1,289.

The Republicans have made enormous gains in Spokane county and other portions of eastern Washington. If the present ratio is maintained the Republicans will carry the state by more than 2,000 majority.

Tacoma, Wash., Nov. 8.—Returns received by the Ledger from all over the state indicate a great Republican landslide. Populist counties east of the mountains have turned completely over. Indications at this hour, 1 a. m., are that F. W. Cushman and W. L. Jones, Republicans, are elected to congress by at least 2,500 plurality, as against about 12,000 fusion plurality two years ago.

Tacoma, Nov. 8.—Three precincts in Pierce county, two of them fusion strongholds, show an average gain of 30 per cent. for the Republican ticket.

IOWA.

Des Moines, Nov. 8.—The Democratic state central committee has given out the following statement:

"We concede the state to the Republicans by 25,000. We have elected Weaver in the Sixth district by 1,000 to 1,200. There are insufficient returns in from the other districts on which to base a statement.

"Fred. Townsend, Chairman."

A statement from the Republican state central committee reads:

"The Republicans have carried the state by more than 50,000. We have elected every Republican congressman by large majorities, Lacey (Rep.), in the Sixth, has 1,500 to 2,000 majority.

"C. T. Hancock, Chairman."

MASSACHUSETTS.

Boston, Nov. 8.—The Republicans have again carried Massachusetts and elected Roger Wolcott governor for the fourth time as well as the entire state ticket by a safe majority.

Governor Wolcott's plurality over L. A. Bruce, his Democratic opponent will be about 70,000 or 15,000 less than his lead last year. The vote this year was much heavier than in 1897, and Mr. Bruce made substantial gains over George Fred Williams, the Democratic candidate last year.

As in the past two years Wolcott succeeded in carrying Boston, which is usually a Democratic city.

Nearly all the interest in the campaign was confined to the Fifth, Seventh, Ninth and Tenth congressional districts, and both parties fought hard on national issues, but the Republicans lost two if not three of their districts. However, with the assistance of a strong independent Democratic candidate the Ninth district remained Democratic and returned John F. Fitzgerald, for the third time, while the Tenth district went Democratic and the Fifth district was in doubt for some time. The Eighth district, which was considered doubtful remained in the Republican ranks and elected Ernest W. Roberts.

The legislature will be but little changed from its present list, namely 181 Republicans, 59 Democrats and the governor's council will also stand the same as last year, seven Republicans to one Democrat.

INDIANA.

Indianapolis, Nov. 9.—At 1 o'clock this morning Chairman Martin of the Democratic state committee said the returns were not as yet sufficiently complete to determine as to the state. The Republicans have probably elected in the Sixth, Eighth, Tenth, Eleventh and First districts, though the last is not conceded. Democrats claim the Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Seventh, Ninth, Twelfth and Thirteenth districts.

The legislature is still in doubt. It will be impossible to give reliable figures on state, congress or legislature until tomorrow. Both parties claim all three.

Indianapolis, Nov. 8.—Twenty precincts give Ralston, Dem., secretary of state, 1,280; Hunt, Rep., 2,068.

Indianapolis, Nov. 8.—One hundred and sixty precincts in Indiana give Ralston (Dem.) 12,333; Hunt (Rep.), 15,495. The same precincts in 1896 gave Bryan, 14,215; McKinley, 17,414. Republican gain, 14.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Philadelphia, Nov. 8.—Because of the large ticket and extensive cutting by independent voters, the returns from Philadelphia and Pennsylvania are slower than usual. Enough is known, however, to indicate that William A. Stone (Rep.) is elected governor by a large plurality. The vote of Dr. Swallow in the state will probably be under that of last year, when he received 118,969 votes for state treasurer.

The vote on the legislative tickets in counties where the Republican opponents of Senator Quay have fused with the Democrats is very close.

How the Soldiers Voted.

Harrisburg, Pa., Nov. 8.—The vote in the Pennsylvania regiments at Camp Meade was as follows:

Fourth regiment: Stone 226; Jenks 124; Swallow 10.

Fifth regiment: Stone 151; Jenks 147; Swallow 55.

ILLINOIS.

Chicago, Nov. 8.—Five and probably six congressmen have been gained in Illinois by the Democrats and the next congressional delegation from this state is likely to be evenly divided, 11 Democrats and 11 Republicans. It is possible for the Republicans to have 12 of the 22 congressmen, as all the returns are not in yet, but the indications are for an even split on the delegation.

The entire Republican state ticket is elected by about 20,000 plurality. In Cook county the vote has been very close, the Republicans carrying the county and the Democrats the city of Chicago. The Democratic plurality in the city is about 7,000 and the Republican plurality in the city is about 3,000 and the Republican plurality about the same in the county.

Quincy, Ill., Nov. 8.—Quincy went Democratic by about 800 plurality. In 1896 it was Republican by 300. Adams county is Democratic by over 700 against 44 for McKinley in 1896.

MINNESOTA.

St. Paul, Nov. 8.—Thirteen precincts out of 1,815 outside of St. Paul and Minneapolis give Eustis (Rep.), 778; Lind (Fus.), 733. Same precincts two years ago gave Clough (Rep.), 1,245; Linn (Fus.), 976.

NEW JERSEY.

Trenton, N. J., Nov. 8.—New Jersey has been carried by the Republicans and Foster M. Voorhees, the Republican candidate for governor, is elected by about 12,000 plurality. Essex county, which was conceded as the fighting ground of both parties, has gone Republican by about 9,000, and both houses of the legislature will be Republican. This will insure the election of a Republican to succeed James Smith, Jr., Dem., in the United States senate.

Ex-Congressman John Keane is conceded to be the choice of the Republicans as Senator Smith's successor. The Democrats have elected two of the eight congressmen—Salmon in the Fourth and Daly in the Seventh. The senate will stand 14 Republicans to 7 Democrats.

FLORIDA.

Jacksonville, Fla., Nov. 8.—The vote today, judging from returns now in, is from 10 to 20 per cent. lighter for both parties than in 1896. The whole Democratic ticket is elected. The light vote is due to the feeble resistance offered.

The constitutional amendment requiring that bonds of state officers be in sound security and guarantee companies was carried overwhelmingly. The Republicans and Populists will not altogether elect over five members of the legislature if that many. The legislature elected today will choose a successor to Senator Pasco.

MARYLAND.

Baltimore, Nov. 8.—Full and semi-official returns from the city and partial returns from the balance of the state make it reasonably certain that Maryland has returned four Republicans and two Democratic congressmen after an extraordinarily close, but entirely listless election. This is a Democratic gain of two. The successful candidates are:

John Walter Smith (Dem.), First district; William B. Baker (Rep.), Second; Frank C. Wachter (Rep.), Third; James W. Denny (Dem.), Fourth; Sidney E. Mudd, Fifth; George E. Pearre (Rep.), Sixth, by about 3,000 majority.

The Democrats succeeded in obtaining a majority of the popular vote in Baltimore city for the first time in six years and there is little doubt they would have sent five congressmen to the next national legislature if an active and aggressive campaign had been made. The entire legislation, with the exception of Messrs. Mudd and Baker, are new timber and are looked upon as favoring a gold standard of currency.

KENTUCKY.

Louisville, Nov. 8.—The Democrats of Kentucky today carried nine and possibly ten out of the eleven congressional districts in the state, a gain of two or perhaps three over their last delegation. The Republicans carried only one district the Eleventh, solidly, but this was always conceded by their opponents as it has been a Republican stronghold for years. In the ninth district the race between Pugh (Rep.) and Williams (Dem.) is very close, both sides claiming it. The Republicans in the Fifth (Louisville) district talk of contesting the election of Turner (Dem.) The vote throughout the state was the lightest known in years.

WYOMING.

Cheyenne, Nov. 8.—The following signed statements of the political situation were handed the correspondent of the Associated Press at 11:45 o'clock tonight:

"Returns are coming in very slowly, 20 precincts only having been heard from, including four in the city of Cheyenne. They show heavy Republican gains over 1896 for Mondell for congress and the state ticket is running with Mondell, except that Richards (Rep.), candidate for governor, is running slightly behind his ticket; in this, Laramie county, where there is a slight falling off. Indications are that Mondell is elected by a large plurality, and that the entire state ticket is elected by smaller pluralities.

"J. A. Van Orsdell,
"Chairmon Republican State Committee."

"The Democratic party will elect the entire state and congressional ticket with majority ranging between 700 and 1,800.

"John A. Martin,
"Chairman Democratic-Silver Republican State Committee."

KANSAS.

Topeka, Kan., Nov. 8.—At midnight Chairman Albaugh of the Republican state committee claims the state for Stanley (Rep.) for governor by 5,000 and Chairman Riddle of the fusion committee claims the state for Leedy (Fus.) by 11,000.

Topeka, Kan., Nov. 8.—Incomplete returns from the five city wards show slight gains for the fusion ticket headed by Governor Leedy. Scattering returns from the state show that Leedy is gaining in city districts and Stanley in the country which will elect the latter if gains continue.

LOUISIANA.

New Orleans, Nov. 8.—The Democrats in Louisiana made a clean sweep today electing six congressmen, three railroad commissioners and three judges in the parish of Orleans.

Congressmen: First district, Adolph Meyer; Second, Robert C. Davey; Third, Robert F. Broussard; Fourth, Phanor Breazele; Fifth, Samuel T. Baird; Sixth, Samuel M. Robertson.

NEVADA.

Reno, Nev., Nov. 8.—Indications point to the election of McMillan (Rep.) for governor, Newlands (Sil.) for congress; Flannigan (Rep.) senate and at least two out of the four assembly from this district.

Reno, Nov. 9.—1:30 a. m.—About one-third of the vote is counted here. Everything points to McMillan's (Rep.) election, as well as the Republican legislative ticket.

UTAH.

Salt Lake, Nov. 8.—Tickets badly scratched and returns slow. At 1 o'clock this morning returns from 24 precincts in city and state give Roberts (Dem.), for congress, 923; Eldredge (Rep.), 767; Zane (Rep.), for judge, 788; Baskin (Dem.), 878; no reliable information on legislative ticket.

Salt Lake, Nov. 8.—Thirty precincts give Roberts (Dem.), for congress, 1,383; Eldredge (Rep.), 1,212.

TENNESSEE.

Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 9.—1 a. m.—Returns partial and complete from 40 counties show an increase of 13,000 in McMillan's majority over the Democratic majority of 1896, and indications point to a majority for McMillan for governor exceeding 25,000. The vote has been exceedingly light. The Democrats gain about 20 members of the legislature.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Concord, N. H., Nov. 8.—Thirty-five towns and wards in the state give Rollins, Rep., for governor, 4,034; Stone, Dem., 3,001. The same towns and wards in 1896 gave Ramsdell, Rep., 4,400; Kent, Dem., 2,513. It is estimated that Rollins' majority in the state will exceed 1,500.

The legislature will be Republican by a large majority.

IDAHO.

Boise, Idaho, Nov. 8.—At this hour, 8:45, there are no returns to indicate what result will be.

The count will be very slow and little will be known before tomorrow. There are 354 voting precincts in the state. Owing to the woman vote and complete realignment of the Silver parties there is nothing with which to compare.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 8.—Results are coming in the Democrats' way. Majority of Bellamy (Dem.) for congress, this district, may reach 3,000, which would be a Democratic gain of 8,000.

Democratic majority for state ticket will be large and probably six Democratic congressmen elected. Both houses of legislature will be strongly Democratic.

CONNECTICUT.

New Haven, Conn., Nov. 8.—The result of the election in this state today was a victory for the Republican ticket. Complete returns from 165 towns of the 168 in the state give Lounsbury (Rep.) 75,057; Morgan (Dem.), 58,406.

The same towns in 1896 gave Cooke (Rep.), 100,939; Sergeant (Dem.), 51,398.

The majorities of candidates on the state ticket will average fully 15,000.

The Republican candidates appear to have suffered most from the general decrease in the vote, but no particular dissatisfaction can be said to be shown by the general result. The only real contest was in the Second district where Congressman Sperry, the Republican nominee, and James H. Webb were opposed to each other. Sperry's majority will be 3,325.

Returns indicate that the Republicans will have a majority of at least 50 in the general assembly.

MISSOURI.

St. Louis, Nov. 9.—Up to 1 a. m. returns from both the city and state were far from complete. At Democratic headquarters incomplete returns from 40 out of 114 counties in the state seemed to indicate that the Democratic majority on the state and congressional tickets of 1896 would be equalled. Richard Barthold (Rep.), Tenth district, is undoubtedly elected to congress, but the Eleventh and Twelfth districts are in doubt and claimed by both parties. The other 13 districts are probably Democratic, but it will take complete returns to settle that.

ALABAMA.

Birmingham, Ala., Nov. 8.—A solid Democratic congressional delegation was elected from Alabama. General Joseph Wheeler was unanimously re-elected in the Eighth, not a vote being cast against him.

DELAWARE.

Wilmington, Del., Nov. 9.—Partial returns received from the state up to 2 a. m. indicate that the Republicans have elected their state, congressional and legislative tickets. This estimate, if verified by the full returns indicates the election of a Republican successor to United States Senator Gray and a gain of one congressman.

[illegible]

Republicans Concede a Majority of 1,200 to 2,000 to the Allied Forces of the Opposition in El Paso.

AMMONS' MAJORITY IS MUCH LESS

Result in Colorado Springs Very Close—Democratic Weather and Apathy of Republican Voters Alleged as the Causes of Defeat—Many Scratched Ballots Were Voted—Fusion Justices Elected.

Although the returns as published in the Gazette are not complete yet it is certain that El Paso county has gone for the fusionists. Their state, county and senatorial tickets are probably elected by majorities ranging from 1,200 to 2,000. With the returns in as incomplete a condition as they appear this morning it is utterly impossible to give anything like an accurate estimate. The Republicans concede that they have lost the election, however, and they acknowledged it before 1 o'clock this morning. At 2:30 o'clock Secretary Jackson of the Republican central committee, was asked to give an estimate on the result, and he said:

"The fusion state, county and senatorial tickets have doubtless been elected by about 2,000 majority. We have a number of precincts yet to hear from, but I do not think that this estimate is far wrong. Mr. Ammons' majority over Humphrey will be considerably less than this figure. I attribute our defeat to the negligence of the Republican voters in regard to voting. It was a Democratic day. The weather was entirely in their favor, and that is why we have not shown up strongly, especially in Colorado Springs. I do not concede the city of Colorado Springs to the fusionists."

Mr. Toombs, chairman of the fusion central committee, claimed the county by about 5,000 votes at 2:30 o'clock this morning. Although returns from the city precincts were not complete at that time yet he claimed that the fusionists had carried the town.

The returns from Colorado City were not sent in in complete form. Humphrey carried the city by about 70 votes, which was greatly under the estimates given out by his friends. Thomas carries the city by about 100 votes.

Election in the City.

Election day in this city was an exceedingly disagreeable one. Early in the morning snow began falling and the thermometer rapidly dropped until it registered 21 degrees above zero before 6 o'clock in the evening. The voters were slow in getting to the polls and during the morning the voting places bore a deserted appearance. By noon, however, the voters began to get out and at 1 o'clock it was estimated that one-third of the vote in the city had been cast. Both sides worked very hard to get out their total vote, but it seemed to be a hopeless task.

Scratching was indulged in at a number of the precincts and it was almost impossible to tell before the polls closed how many straight ballots had been cast. Early in the day the north end precincts showed particularly heavy Republican gains, but in the south and west rumors were current that the fusionists were more than holding their own. Interest centered in these precincts late in the afternoon and both fusion and Republican workers used every endeavor to get out the vote.

Day Was Quiet.

The day was decidedly uneventful. The forces did not clash at any of the precincts, though there were a number of red-hot arguments indulged in. The day was generally observed as a holiday throughout the city, all of the county and city offices, the banks, postoffice, railroad offices and the barber shops being closed. In the evening returns were received at the Republican and fusion headquarters, and large crowds were at these two places. The Gazette announced that the returns would be shown by stereopticon in front of the building, but the weather was so inclement that the idea was abandoned early in the evening. A great many people visited the editorial rooms of the Gazette during the evening and were furnished the returns as fast as they came in. Inquiries by telephone from all portions of the city and county were very frequent. The business office of the Gazette also was crowded up to midnight by an eager crowd, anxious to know the result. Bulletins from the Western Union, Postal and Associated Press were read to the anxious crowd as fast as received. At the court house the Evening Telegraph received returns which were read to a good-sized crowd that assembled in the court room.

The Registration.

The registration in the various precincts of Colorado Springs was as follows:

Precinct.	Registration.
27	612
28	456
29	600
30	650
31	485
32	431
33	502
34	409
35	349
36	406
37	334
38	475
39	650
40	625
41	475

Result in City Very Close.

With precinct 27 rests the result in Colorado Springs. At 4 o'clock this morning the judges were still counting ballots and had not more than half completed the work. This precinct has always been a Republican stronghold and as far as the vote had progressed up to this hour the Republicans had held their own. Bell had 6 votes, Wheeler 158, Thomas 65, Wolcott 176, Ammons 53 and Humphrey 178. If this ratio should be continued the Republicans will carry the precinct by about 200 votes. Without this precinct Thomas is just 200 votes ahead. It seems as if a dozen votes either way may decide the election in Colorado Springs. It has been one of the closest races in the history of the city.

At 4 o'clock this morning the judges in precinct 27 announced that it would be fully 10 o'clock before they would complete the count in their precinct.

PRECINCT ELECTION.

Indications Point to the Success of the Fusion Ticket in the Precinct Election.

The result of the justice of the peace election would indicate that the fusion candidates were elected. Good leads are shown by all of these candidates, but the majorities may be considerably cut down by the returns from precinct 27. The following is the total vote for justice of the peace and constable, with the exception of precinct 27:

	McReynolds	Ruby	Semmes	Wing	Bainter	Dunnington
Precinct 22	29	69	66	29	69	30
Precinct 26	120	135	116	146	125	132
Precinct 27						
Precinct 28	230	141	119	245	144	223
Precinct 29	247	162	124	276	143	266
Precinct 30	229	214	193	243	210	223
Precinct 31	122	175	162	131	173	125
Precinct 32	132	150	149	140	156	137
Precinct 33	143	206	194	150	211	139
Precinct 34	111	197	183	119	192	116
Precinct 35	83	111	101	87	111	85
Precinct 36	98	152	137	105	150	100
Precinct 37	61	104	155	85	163	77
Precinct 38	120	198	187	124	190	121
Precinct 39	203	274	259	215	268	208
Precinct 40	219	218	160	224	179	222
Precinct 41	125	237	227	143	237	139
Total	2243	2773	2466	2436	2661	2319

The Strike Failed.

San Francisco, November 7.—The striking pressmen and stereotypers have failed to prevent the publication of any of the daily papers. Their differences with the publishers have not yet been fully adjusted, but no further serious trouble is anticipated. The newspaper proprietors are confident of their ability to maintain their position, especially as the Typographical union has not espoused the cause of the strikers.

Set Adrift in New York.

New York, Nov. 7.—The 16 Cuban insurgents who were recently released by the Spanish government from the Spanish prison at Ceuta and who arrived in this country last week on the Kaiser Wilhelm II, were today released from the barge office and allowed to go penniless and homeless into the streets. They applied for help at the Cuban junta, but were turned away with the reply that no funds were available for them. The situation of the men is peculiar. They were released from prison and as they had no money for transportation and could not secure help from the Spanish government they were forwarded to this country by the United States consul there, at the expense of this government. No arrangements were made for their reception on this side nor for their transportation from this port to the island of Cuba.

EMPORIA INCENDIARISM.

Three Separate Fires Gave the Town a Scare.

Emporia, Kan., Nov. 7.—Fires supposed to have been kindled by incendiaries gave Emporia a bad scare this afternoon. Within 15 minutes five alarms were rung in. The wind was blowing a gale and it was feared that the city would be destroyed. There were three separate fires, the most serious of which destroyed the canning and warehouses of L. W. Lewis and a part of Evans & Thomas, lumber yard, seven box cars loaded with freight, including a car load of eggs and several small dwellings. The aggregate loss is about $50,000.

KILLED BY A TRAIN.

Sudden Death of Thomas Port, a Wealthy Hoosier.

Muncie, Ind., November 7.—Thomas Port, president of the Port Glass Manufacturing company, was killed by a Big Four passenger train this morning while walking on the track. Mr. Port was one of the wealthiest men in the gas belt.

New Japanese Minister.

San Francisco, Nov. 7.—Among the passengers on the steamer Belgic which is due to arrive here tomorrow from the Orient is Mr. Jutaro Komura, the newly-appointed Japanese minister to the United States. He will succeed Mr. Toru Hoshi, who was recalled a short time ago.

The new minister belongs to the progressive class of Japanese who have made their influence felt in the affairs of the world. He is about 45 years old and graduated from Harvard with high honors in 1875.

Mrs. Leslie Carter's Insolvency.

New York, November 7.—Mrs. Leslie Carter, the actress, under the name of Caroline D. Carter, filed a petition in bankruptcy today, showing liabilities of $63,773 and no assets except wearing apparel valued at $200. Some of the claims extend back for several years, and among them are accounts for gowns and costumes from Paris makers, several claims for cash loaned and a hotel bill. The largest item is for $20,704, alleged to have been advanced on a cash loan by the Wirt Dexter estate of Chicago. Another cash loan is for $10,000, alleged to have been advanced by Caroline Roth of Dayton, Ohio. These are the debts of magnitude, the remainder of Mrs. Carter's liabilities being divided into considerably smaller sums.

Revenue Tax Decision.

Chicago, November 7.—Judge Grosscup of the United States circuit court today rendered a decision upholding the constitutionality of the war revenue act, deciding that transactions on the stock yards exchange were subject to tax. The decision was made in the case against Charles Ingwerson, charged with neglecting to stamp memorandums, Judge Grosscup refusing to quash the indictment. It is expected the case will be carried to the United States supreme court. The court contended that the intention of congress in framing the act was to name certain great marts of commerce where taxes could be easily levied. Judge Grosscup said druggists and department stores could be similarly taxed, but it would be impossible to collect taxes of that nature.

Edison Not Going to Russia.

New York, November 7.—The Tribune will tomorrow publish the following special from Orange, N. J.:

The announcement in the St. Petersburg papers of a proposed visit of Thomas A. Edison to Russia, and that various scientific bodies there were preparing to give him a reception, is denied on the best authority. Mr. Edison's representative at his laboratory at Orange states that there is no truth in the rumor. Mr. Edison has gone to the mine at Ogden. Mrs. Edison was seen by a reporter and stated positively that her husband was not thinking of a tour in Russia or of any other country, and that there was not a particle of truth in the rumor.

Floods in Matanzas.

Havana, November 7.—Owing to the constant rains which have fallen recently, the streams in the province of Matanzas have overflowed, flooding over 2,000 acres in the Roque district of that province. The land inundated had just been planted with sugar cane and fruit trees, after three years of neglect, and the disaster has again plunged the inhabitants of this district into the deepest misery. The Yumuri valley has also been flooded.

Dispatches received from the Luchas correspondent at Santa Cruz says that over two-thirds of the Cuban delegates are expected to take part in the meeting of the so-called assembly there to-a[illegible]

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IN THE LOCAL FIELD

FRIDAY, NOV. 4.

Miss Hurd left yesterday for a trip to California.

Mr. G. W. Daniel was a Cripple Creek passenger over the Midland yesterday morning.

W. S. Willey and wife and Miss Willey of Denver are spending a short time in the city.

W. B. Milliken of Cripple Creek came down from camp yesterday. He is a guest at the Alamo.

Attorney Conforth went up to Cripple Creek yesterday to attend to an important mining deal.

Mrs. E. A. Edgar of Arvada, Colo., is spending a few days in the city. She is at the Alta Vista.

Mr. J. G. Smith, manager of the Crystal Ice company, has returned from a business trip to La Junta.

Dr. B. P. Anderson, who has been the guest of Dr. Kelly in Baltimore for some time, is expected in the city on Sunday next.

William Corson, the youth recently convicted of burglary, was taken to the state reformatory at Buena Vista yesterday by Under Sheriff Cook.

Mrs. A. H. Jones and Miss Edith H. Jones of Boston are among the guests at the Alta Vista at present. They will remain in the city for some time.

Yesterday was the wedding anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Morley. They celebrated the occasion by giving a dinner to their intimate friends last night.

Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Bonbright return from the honeymoon trip to this city on Saturday next. They will take up their residence in the Arthur Baker cottage on North Cascade.

Dr. Boyle Will Remain.

Rev. W. H. W. Boyle, D. D., pastor of the First Presbyterian church of this city has declined the call recently received by him to the pastorate of the First Presbyterian church of Omaha. Dr. Boyle's decision in the matter was reached yesterday afternoon and last night he wired the board of trustees of the Omaha church that he would decline the call.

About a week ago a unanimous call was extended to Dr. Boyle to become the pastor of the First Presbyterian church of Omaha by the congregation. The church is one of the strongest and most influential of the denomination in the west. The call in every way was a most tempting one but it has been refused in favor of the local church. There is no more united and devoted church anywhere than the First Presbyterian church of this city. Its outlook at present is brighter than ever before in its history. Dr. Boyle's chief reason for giving the Omaha call any consideration was the desirability of a lower altitude for his wife.

He was seen by a representative of the Gazette last night and said: "Yes, I have declined the call to the Omaha church for the reason that I prefer to stay here and labor among the people whom I know and love. My associations have been of the pleasantest and aside from a broader field of work I could see no reason whatever for accepting the call."

Dr. Boyle has been pastor of the First Presbyterian church about six years and during that time he has endeared himself to his congregation so much that they would not listen to giving him up. When it was first learned that he had received a call from Omaha the board of trustees decided by a unanimous vote that they would not accept his resignation. The congregation will be delighted to learn that Dr. Boyle does not contemplate any such step.

SATURDAY, NOV. 5.

Fire in Old Town.

A fire in Colorado City yesterday shortly after noon destroyed a barn belonging to a man named Kelly.

The building was not entirely destroyed, it being discovered to be on fire before it had gained much of a headway. The Colorado City department extinguished the blaze after damage had been done to the extent of about $60.

In addition to the loss on the building there was about two tons of hay destroyed and one carriage was ruined.

IN THE COURTS.

Several Small Suits Filed—Kaylor-Copper Mountain Suit.

In division No. 1 of the district court yesterday the suit of Paul Kaylor et al. vs. the Copper Mountain Gold Mining Co. to compel defendant company to live up to an alleged contract was on trial to the court. The plaintiffs alleged that they secured a lease on a certain portion of Copper Mountain territory, but the contract was repudiated as soon as pay ore was discovered. The case was taken under advisement.

The Hendrie & Bolthoff Mfg. Co. filed a money demand suit against the Economic G. M. Co. et al. for $578.

A. Dayton & Co. filed a money demand suit against V. Blakemore for $72.81.

Elizabeth Wilson filed a suit against Geo. E. Wilson for a divorce on the grounds of non-support. The couple were married in Bristol, Pa., Nov. 29th, 1893.

WILL BE HELD IN DECEMBER.

Entertainment for the Benefit of Colorado Volunteers.

There was another meeting last evening of the committee which had been appointed previously to prepare for a grand entertainment to be given as a peace jubilee celebration by the citizens of Colorado Springs the proceeds of which are to be sent as a Christmas gift to the Colorado Springs boys who are with the Colorado volunteers at Manila.

A Reminder of Home.

Since the war department has decided that there is no possibility of the Colorado regiment being discharged until regulars can be sent to the Philippines to replace them, it is considered the more fitting that the people of the city should respond most heartily to the effort which is being made to send a splendid reminder to the Springs soldiers, of the fact that though far away they are by no means forgotten and that Colorado Springs is as anxious to see her soldier boys again as they are to see Colorado Springs.

Progress is Reported.

While there was nothing definite in the action taken last night by the different representatives of the patriotic organizations of the city, it was the sense of the meeting that the entertainment should be held as soon as it can be prepared after the promoters shall be free to devote their full time to its preparation, and that it will be held some time between the 1st and 10th of December. The hall in which it will be held was not definitely decided but the general sense seemed to be in favor of the opera house provided favorable terms and date can be arranged. Mr. Durkee who was appointed at the previous meeting as a committee to investigate the matter of securing a hall reported that he had made inquiry and found that he could get the Temple theater any time between the 10th and 23d of this month, but had no figures to quote. He said the usual price for the Temple for an evening was $20.

As for the opera house, he had been unable to get a date certainly, but said the usual rate for its renting was $50. He believed the opera house would be the better place to hold the entertainment since he had been given to understand that the owners of the house would probably waive their interests in the interest of the entertainment and let the house be used for little or nothing above the actual cost of heat and light.

About the Programme.

The nature of the entertainment to be given was discussed at length. Several of the persons present reported that their respective organizations would gladly assist in any possible way in making the event a success, and some even went so far as to suggest features that could be advantageously worked into the programme. Various kinds of entertainment were suggested.

Mr. Dana, who was present at the meeting and had not been at the previous one, suggested that in conversation with others interested in the matter it had been suggested that the programme consist of three parts. The first he would suggest be of a military nature, all the military organizations of the city, the secret orders, etc., being asked to participate in various ways in this part. The second should be of a musical and literary nature, and the third should be given over to specialties in the nature of gymnastic and acrobatic exhibitions by members of the Y. M. C. A. and some of the gymnasium classes, wrestling and sparring matches by well-known local talent, etc.

This plan of a programme met with hearty favor from all and it is probable that something of this nature will be the outcome.

A Week for Work.

It was decided, however that little work could be done to advantage until after the election is over. It was believed that there would be no use in endeavoring to get up a good entertainment and have the money in hand early enough for the boys to receive it at Manila before Christmas. Consequently the committees were allowed to stand as they are, with the exception of the press committee which was extended to include all the members of the local press, and an adjournment was taken until next Thursday evening at 7:30 when reports of further progress will be received.

A Populist Bribe-Taker.

Grand Rapids, Mich., Nov. 4.—Thomas Jefferson Haynes, Populist nominee for congress, this district, today made public a statement over his signature that the Populist ticket was put in the field for the sole purpose of defeating the Democrats. He says he was promised $300 for the use of his name as a candidate. He admits he has already received $100, but says he accepted it solely for the purpose of exposing the scheme. Haynes refuses to give the names of men who he says bought him.

To the Pen for Life.

In division No. 1 of the district court yesterday, Judge Lunt sentenced Robert G. Penton alias "Baldy Bob" to spend the remainder of his natural life in the state penitentiary. Three days ago the motion for a new trial in Penton's case was denied and two additional days for a motion for arrest of judgment had been denied, the defendant was ordered to stand up and sentence was passed upon him.

Penton was convicted a month ago of the murder of Jerry Cunningham, a Goldfield saloon keeper. The killing was a very cold-blooded affair, and aroused fierce indignation throughout the district. The crime was committed about 1 o'clock in the morning when three masked men entered the saloon and shot Cunningham down without a moment's warning. Another man in the saloon was also shot and he died from the effects of his wounds a few days later.

The New Band.

Colorado Springs is rapidly acquiring another first class musical organization which it is expected will take its place before many months among the first class bands of the state. The new band has been practicing for some time on Monday and Thursday evenings of each week and the players are becoming proficient in their work to a degree which is highly gratifying to those interested in the organization of the band.

The rehearsals are held in Weber hall and are attended by about 25 musicians. The members of the band are very anxious that any young players who desire good practice shall put in an appearance at the hall on the evening of any rehearsal and cast their fortunes with the new band.

Mr. Dipp has taken charge of the band and is putting the men through an excellent course at each rehearsal. The players express themselves as surprised at the rapid progress which has been made and are in hopes that their numbers may be greatly augmented by new talent at once. Mr. Dipp can be seen at 123 Tejon street or on Monday or Thursday evenings at Weber hall.

Caledonian Society.

The usual monthly meeting of this society takes place in the McIntyre-Barnett building this evening at 8 o'clock.

The business includes the annual reports of the secretary and treasurer, and the election of office bearers for the ensuing year.

If time permits Dr. Muir will read a paper on "Experiences in India." A large attendance of members is desired.

C. W. Earp left the city yesterday for Chicago.

S. Atkinson left the city last night for Omaha.

J. McQuade left the city last night for Kansas City.

W. I. Stevens of Boston registered at the Alamo yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Hutchinson left yesterday for a trip to Detroit.

W. J. Davenport, of Anaconda, came down from camp yesterday on business.

Mrs. W. W. Jackson and child left yesterday for a visit at Shelbyville, Ind.

C. E. Smith and wife of Lexington, Ky., left the city yesterday for their home.

Land patents were recorded yesterday by Albert Snyder, William S. Aumock and Lillian M. Aumock.

George A. Cockburn of Lansing, Mich., is in the city for a few days. He is registered at the Alta Vista.

A license to marry was issued yesterday to Harry Hampton and Miss Ida Estes, both of Colorado Springs.

L. M. Whillden of Philadelphia is one of the representatives of the Quaker City in Colorado Springs at present.

George L. Norton, principal examiner in the United States patent office, left last evening after a visit in the city for Ohio.

Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Skinner who have been spending some time in the city left yesterday for their home in New York.

Mrs. McMillan, who has been visiting in the city for some time at the residence of C. L. Tuttle, left yesterday for her home in Chicago.

R. H. Palmer of Duluth, Minn., is touring this section of the country and is spending a few days taking in the sights of Colorado Springs and vicinity. He is a guest at the Alamo.

Mrs. E. S. Jones, William O. Jones and Miss Patterson of Minneapolis are in the city again for the winter. They were among the eastern people to spend the season here last winter.

Mrs. Mark W. Watson and Miss Watson of Pittsburg, Pa., are at the Alta Vista for an extended stay. Mr. Watson is president of the Exchange National bank of Pittsburg.

Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Chisholm of Buffalo, N. Y., who spent last winter in the city, registered at the Alta Vista yesterday and will remain in Colorado Springs during the coming winter.

Mrs. R. E. Mann, who has been spending several days in Colorado Springs, left the city yesterday for her home in Detroit. She is the wife of the manager of the American Radiator company of Detroit.

Mr. Frederic R. Hastings has been appointed supervising architect for the new Perkins Memorial Music and Art building of Colorado college. Estimates are now being made for the cost of the building.

The corporate name of the Gowdy Printing company was yesterday changed to that of the Gowdy-Simmons Printing company, and the proper papers filed. This puts the name of Mr. E. B. Simmons, who has been the secretary and treasurer of the company for five years into the firm name.

The fire department yesterday afternoon had a run to East Costilla street, where sparks from a Santa Fe engine had set fire to grass. The fire threatened one or two houses for a short time, but was extinguished with no damage beyond the destruction of a few feet of old fence. About half a block was burned over.

B. L. Winchell to Return.

It is announced that Mr. B. L. Winchell, who made so many friends in this city, Denver and throughout Colorado, while general passenger agent of the Gulf and South Park systems, will return to Denver on December 1st and assume the position of traffic manager, which position will be created upon the reorganization of the Gulf. Mr. Winchell's new office will give him entire control of both passenger and freight business.

The news comes from St. Louis where Mr. Winchell has been located since last May. At that time he resigned his position with the Gulf and accepted the position of general passenger agent of the St. Louis and San Francisco railway with headquarters at St. Louis. Few railroad men in the state have attained the popularity of Mr. Winchell. Although located in Denver yet he was a frequent visitor to Colorado Springs where he has a host of friends. His return to Colorado will be hailed with delight by an army of well wishers.

New Company.

Articles of incorporation of the Ridgbury Mining company were filed with the county clerk yesterday. The incorporators and directors are William J. Lormore, Thomas J. Bardeen, Charles F. Knipp, all of Elmira, N. Y., Charles H. Straight of Wellesburg, N. Y., and Frank W. Huff of Pine City, N. Y. A general mining business will be conducted. The company is capitalized at $100,000, divided into shares of the par value of $1. The principal office will be located in Denver.

MONDAY, NOV. 7.

After spending a few days in this city visiting relatives, Mr. Art Strachan and bride have returned to Denver. Mr. Strachan holds a responsible position with Daniels & Fisher.

Mr. D. Y. Butcher, the popular pharmacist at Smith & Welling's, has returned from a vacation trip to the east. He visited the Omaha exposition for several days during his absence.

The Colorado Midland road is giving away to its patron smokers a neatly put up package of matches. On the back of the package is the well-known figure of the Ute chief, the emblem of the road.

Mr. Charles Wilson, who has been suffering for the past few days from malarial fever, contracted at Santiago, is reported as rapidly improving. It is thought by his physician that he will be out again in a few days.

Mr. Will Thomas has received a number of valuable Spanish relics from his brother in Manila. Among them is what appears to be an old Spanish battle flag, so tattered and torn as to be almost unrecognizable.

The merchants in the South End who petitioned the council some time ago for an arc light at the corner of South Tejon and Rio Grande streets are rejoicing over the fact that the light is now burning at night. There are four business houses at the corner and as there is no police protection in that section of the city at night the street committee has seen fit to grant the request.

Caledonians.

The Caledonian society held its usual monthly meeting on Saturday evening in the McIntyre-Barnett building, when a large number of members were present. Chief Hetherington presided. The chief business was the annual reports of secretary and treasurer and the election of officers for the ensuing year. The reports which were unanimously adopted showed that the society at the close of its financial year is in a flourishing condition, both the membership and the funds having steadily increased. The membership now amounts to 82 and 8 more nominations were received at this meeting.

The election of officers by ballot resulted as follows:

Chief—T. Duncan Hetherington.
First Chieftain—Andrew Green.
Second Chieftain—W. C. Graham.
Third Chieftain—John B. Stephen.
Secretary—George M. Bryson.
Treasurer—Dr. J. O. Teddle.
Directors—Wm. Strachan, 3 years; John Jack, 2 years; J. [illegible] Anderson, 1 year.

At the close of the business Dr. T. J. Muir read an interesting and instructive paper on "India," in which his early years were passed, describing vividly events which occurred during the Indian mutiny in '57 and touching on the customs and habits of life in that country. He also paid a high tribute to the good effects of British sway in reforming the cruel barbarous and fanatical customs which prevailed. He was awarded a very hearty vote of thanks on concluding.

Mr. C. A. Gordon also added some reminiscences of the rebellion in which he fought.

Songs were sung by Messrs. T. Strachan, Hetherington, Riddock and Braine and "Auld Lang Syne" brought the meeting to a close about 11 o'clock.

The next meeting of the society on December 3rd will be open to the ladies, who will conduct the entire programme.

G. M. Bryson, Secretary.

CO-EDUCATION.

Interesting Address Last Evening by Mrs. Alice Gordon Gulick at Congregational Church.

One of the most interesting addresses which has been delivered in Colorado Springs, having a bearing on the Spanish people and their attitude toward America during the war was that delivered last evening in the First Congregational church by Mrs. Alice Gordon Gulick. The auditorium of the church was crowded and the entire audience was manifestly interested in the words of the speaker.

Mrs. Gulick is a sister of Prof. H. E. Gordon of Colorado college and of Miss Anna Gordon, well known as the private secretary of the late Frances E. Willard. Mrs. Gulick is an able speaker and addresses the people out of a full heart and a keen realization of the magnitude of the work which has been the field of her efforts for a number of years and which is at the present time only begun.

Hard to Gain a Foothold.

She has been in Spain much of the time since 1871 and has been engaged in educational work among the girls of the kingdom. She related in her address last evening many of the difficulties and obstacles which have impeded the work there, most of them being thrown in the way of the American Protestant workers by the priests and members of the Spanish church.

The work has progressed, however, until at the present time there are female students in the pharmaceutical department of the University of Madrid. They are only two in number but they have pursued all the courses of study leading up to the work they are now doing and have passed all examinations with great credit. A large number of girls are taking the elementary and intermediate courses at the present time, and it is believed that the way is now open for the women of Spain to have advantages for higher education in their own country, such as they have never had before. With the two who are now studying pharmacy it is the purpose of Mrs. Gulick and her co-workers to establish a school for the training of nurses, there being practically no female trained nurses in the land and the need for their services being very great.

Mrs. Gulick's remarks telling of the commotion caused in the university of Madrid when the two co-eds who are now studying there were admitted, caused general amusement among the people and would have had the same effect upon any American audience. She said that after the young ladies had been matriculated they went to a lecture hall something more than a mile from the university and applied to a janitor for admission. The lecture was one to which they were entitled to admission but it was refused and they were compelled to return to the university. The next day they returned with a professor who succeeded in getting them into the hall where the 300 male students were already seated; the entire student body arose while the young ladies were being shown to seats and then sat down after the co-eds had done so. At the conclusion of the lecture the girls remained in the hall until all the male students had left and then started for the university. When they reached the doors they found that all the boys had filed up along the walk on either side and that they must pass between the two ranks. They did so and as they passed the boys threw their caps at their feet and paid them all kinds of respects. This was not all however, for the boys then followed the girls to a horse car and formed in line on either side as an escort marching in this form all the way to the university. It caused a tremendous sensation in Madrid and brought instant renown to the little school in the north of Spain where the girls had received their earlier training. And this was only two years ago.

This school was located at San Sebastian. When the United States senate decided to make war upon the Kingdom of Spain Mrs. Gulick was in Washington. She went to Senor Polo y Bernabe and asked whether he considered it necessary for Americans in Spain to leave the country. He said he did not see any necessity for such action. Mrs. Gulick then informed him that she was engaged in educational work and he replied that if she was a Protestant it would be well for her to consider some other place as a domicile as a combination of Yankee and Protestant would not be popular with the masses in Spain in case of war with the United States. Mrs. Gulick feared that the work was to receive a serious set-back but was greatly rejoiced when she learned that accommodations for the school had been secured just across the border in France and that every one of the girls enrolled as students had packed up and gone over into France to continue school work. They went home for summer vacation but are now back in France and doing excellent work. Mrs. Gulick expects to return to Spain in the near future to continue her work.

She read an extract from a letter written by one of the Spaniards who has taken up the Christian ministry. He refers in most thoughtful terms and with words of some sadness to the depressing effect which the crushing defeat of Spain has had on her people. His expression was such, however, that his conviction that America had done right was clear. He spoke of the solemn duty which now rests upon the United States in caring for the new people who have come under her protection.

Mrs. Gulick says that there are a great many warm friends of the American workers among the Spaniards and that there could not be a more interesting field for the establishment of such institutions as that which she represents.

SPRINGS MAN HONORED.

Robert W. Hemenway Appointed Vicegerent Snark of Hoo Hoos.

Robert W. Hemenway of this city has recently been appointed vicegerent snark of Colorado of the Concatenated Order of Hoo Hoos. This is the highest station in the order.

The Concatenated Order of Hoo Hoos is thoroughly unique and novel. It was founded in 1891 by nine men at Gurdon, Ark., who were lumbermen and newspaper men. The order has now extended over the union and its membership has reached over 4,000. Its declared object is "health, happiness and long life," and is unofficial order. Membership is rigidly restricted to the following classes of persons, and these alone: lumbermen, newspaper men (editors), and traveling representatives, general officers, general and assistant freight and passenger, purchasing and claim agents, commercial traveling, soliciting, and contracting freight and passenger agents of railroads; persons engaged in the manufacture of saw and planing mill machinery. The symbol of the order is a black cat with back up and tail curled into a nine, chosen because of its traditional nine lives.

Brethren are known as kittens. Hoo Hoo day is the ninth day of the ninth month of the year, and the meeting of the order is called together at 9:09 o'clock a. m. of that day. The initiation fee is $9.99 and the annual dues are 99 cents.

Rather Bad Shots.

J. R. Elkins, a colored man, was arrested by the police this morning and placed in jail on the charge of assault with intent to kill. The assault was made upon his wife, Gussie Elkins, last night. The trouble occurred on East Cucharras street, near Weber, between 9:30 and 10 o'clock. Elkins had frequently threatened to kill his wife, and last night he followed her from church. She was with a party of friends and when they came in front of Mr. O. E. Hemenway's house on East Cucharras street he struck her a blow on the head and knocked her into the ditch. Tom Moore, a colored man who was in the crowd, pulled Elkins off his wife and she immediately ran up the alley to the place where she lives and secured a pistol with which to defend herself.

"As soon as she came out again Elkins again knocked her into the ditch and she then took a shot at him. Elkins commenced to abuse his wife and, tearing the revolver from her, fired two shots at her as she fled up the alley toward the house. One shot entered the door and barely missed Mrs. Elkins.

"Mr. O. E. Hemenway was returning from church and noticed a crowd of colored people in front of his house. There was some loud talking and a woman said: 'This is no place for quarrelling.' Mr. Hemenway paid no attention to them and went up onto his porch and the crowd moved along a few steps. Just as Mr. Hemenway was opening his door he heard some scuffling and, turning around saw two people rolling in a trash pile in the gutter. He started to separate them and just then a shot was fired. Mr. Hemenway then started for the police and had taken but a few steps when two more shots were fired and with cries of "Police! Police!" the crowd started north up the alley east of Weber.

The officers went down to the scene of the shooting as soon as notified by Mr. Hemenway, but a boy who saw the officers leave the station rode on his wheel and gave warning to the crowd. When Captain Fair and his men arrived there was no one to be seen. The house where Mrs. Elkins lives was dark and no one could be aroused. Captain Fair had a pretty good idea as to who the man was and he awaited the return to headquarters of Officer Cornell, who knew Elkins' lodging place. Captain Fair and Officer Cornell then went to 418 East Cucharras to get their man. Officer Cornell went to the door and Captain Fair stood on guard to see that he did not escape. The captain heard a hurried moving about in the room and expected the man to come out the back door. Cornell's knock was answered by a colored man named Davis and the officer entered the room. He found Elkins under the bed with his overcoat and hat still on. The colored man was dragged out and escorted to police headquarters, where he was searched and a 32-caliber revolver was found on his person.

Elkins is known as a bad character among the colored fraternity of the city. He and his wife have had considerable trouble and the beginning of the trouble last night was his orders to her to leave town. She said she did not intend to, and that if any one left town he would be the party.

Mrs. Elkins was badly pounded up in the scuffle. Her face is bruised and swollen from the blows of her husband.

ROUGH RIDERS.

LESLIE'S CONTAINS AN INTERESTING ARTICLE.

Three of Roosevelt's Campaigners Are Westerners of Whom Much of Interest Can Be Said—One Is Private Sherman Bell of This City—The Article Reproduced.

Leslie's Weekly for November 3 contains an interesting article telling something about three of the Rough Riders who are stumping the state of New York for Roosevelt. One of them is Sherman Bell, who went from this city and whose letters from the field have been reproduced in the Gazette several times. The article follows:

Three Rough Riders.

Three of Colonel Roosevelt's Rough Riders who have volunteered in Candidate Roosevelt's service and remained in the east to help elect him governor of the Empire state, are Color Sergeant Wright, Lieutenant Hayes and Private Sherman Bell. Three finer representatives of young American manhood are not to be found, and when they talk to the voters of New York their words are as snappy as Mauser bullets and as effective as Krag-Jorgensen. There is a story in each of these gallant troopers, a dozen stories, in fact, but their joint and several modesty makes it hard to get them to talk about themselves. But it is worth going miles to hear them sing their favorite Rough Rider song:

"Cow punchers, bell punchers, milk punchers
And short-arm punchers are we,
Ready to fight for our colonel,
Wherever he may be."

Color Sergeant Wright.

Albert P. Wright of Yuma, Ariz., "the hottest place in the world," had to sleep under blankets on July 1 in front of Santiago. "It never got too warm for him." Even when Colonel Roosevelt's horse was shot and Trooper Wright, who was bearing colors up the hill right behind his leader, was left sitting on his broncho like Napoleon on his throne, "a sceptered hermit."

"The colonel had dismounted at the time," said Sergeant Wright, speaking of this incident about which so much has been written, "after a fruitless struggle to get his horse through the barbed wire barricade. 'If I can't ride up,' said he, 'I'll walk up,' and with that he jumped down and went over the wire all in a rush, while the trooper led his horse toward the rear. I was following as best I could, when I heard an exclamation and looking around saw that the horse had been shot through and through the shoulders by a Mauser bullet. He was led a little to one side and soon afterward died."

Wright, who is a miner and cattleman in the southwest, stands six feet three in his stockings, and enlisted in the First United States Volunteer cavalry on May 2 at Whipple barracks, Prescott, Ariz. He was made sergeant of Troop C, commanded by Captain Alexander. It is an odd incident that the only flag the Rough Riders had to fight under was the battle flag made for Troop C by the ladies of Prescott, Ariz. It was the standard that the Rough Riders followed so nobly, borne gallantly to the front by Color Sergeant Wright. "We didn't get a government flag," said Wright, "until we got back to Montauk. The ladies of Prescott feel proud of the colors they gave us, for there are six Spanish bullet holes through them."

Private Sherman Bell.

Sherman Bell, who enlisted in Troop K of the Rough Riders, May 17, at San Antonio, was known on July 1 as "the human megaphone of San Juan hill." Fighting as close as he could get to his commander, Bell's stentorian voice repeated Colonel Roosevelt's orders in tones that carried through the confusion of battle and were heard where the bugle notes proved ineffective. Of slender physique and almost boyish face, Sherman Bell's one of the best-known young men in the Rocky mountain region. He has been treasure guard for the Wells-Fargo Express company, deputy sheriff of El Paso county, Colo., and deputy United States marshal for the territory of New Mexico. In the discharge of his duty Bell had faced fusillades many a time before he reached Cuba and he is the only treasure guard of the Wells-Fargo company who is not required to give bonds. He has never taken a drink or gambled a dollar. When he speaks for Roosevelt the audience have no difficulty in finding out what is going on.

Lieutenant Frank Hayes.

Lieutenant Frank P. Hayes of Troop —, which was commanded by the gallant and ill-fated Captain Allyn K. Capron, is a resident of Oklahoma, and enlisted at Fort Sill. He is of smaller physique than either of his spell-binding brethren, but is grit to the backbone, knows what to do in an emergency and talks as he shoots—straight to the point. Some of the men of Troop L say that after every meal, or excuse for a meal, that his mess had down in Cuba, Lieutenant Hayes would get up murmuring: "And damn Benjamin Franklin!" At first nobody understood this curious "grace after meat," but at last an explanation was forthcoming. "You know, boys, Benjamin Franklin was the old duffer who used to say that you ought always to get up from a meal feeling as if you could eat a little more." That's what we do."

"Lieutenant Hayes has seen five years' service in our regular army, and is a Canadian by birth. He is an intensely loyal American and is a splendid example of the patriotism of our adopted citizens.

John Paul Bocock

Wolf Chaser Injured.

The first accident that has happened to the enthusiastic coyote hunters befell Dr. Fenton yesterday while following the El Paso hounds in a chase after a gray wolf. The animal was sighted near Scott's ranch, several miles east of the city, and the bunch of hunters were soon scattered over the plains in pursuit of the hounds. Dr. Fenton was riding hard when his horse stepped in a shallow hole and was thrown. Dr. Fenton was caught under the animal, the horse rolling completely over him. He sustained a severe shock and a compound fracture of the collar bone. It was a most miraculous escape from instant death.

Dr. R. K. Hutchings was riding only a short distance from Dr. Fenton when the accident occurred, and he was quickly by his side. The other hunters abandoned the chase and returned to render assistance to Dr. Fenton. The injured man was placed in a buggy and brought to the city, where his injuries were attended by Dr. Hutchings. He will not suffer any serious results from his accident. The party of hunters consisted of Messrs. Aldrich, Dr. Hutchings, Kenyon, Nye, Lester, Kaufman, Probst, Dr. Fenton, Bailey, Duncan, Marsh, Mrs. Cheesman and "Possum." A number of jack rabbits were caught, but no coyotes were sighted.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 6.

R. S. Grant left the city yesterday morning for Los Angeles.

A patent to the Mary Jane lode was filed yesterday by W. C. Seeds.

S. J. Richards of Denver is among those who spent yesterday in Colorado Springs.

Lieutenant Auginieur of the French army is at the Alta Vista for a short stay.

A license to marry was issued yesterday to John A. Heery and Miss Sada Crowley.

Mr. Clint Draper and bride have returned to the city and will be at home to their friends after the 15th.

Miss A. E. Grimwood has returned home from an extended visit with friends and relatives in Iowa and Dakota.

James C. Mann and family of Denver arrived at the Alamo yesterday and will spend a day or two in the city.

George F. Kuhns, traveling passenger agent of the Southern Pacific road, was a visitor on Railroad Row yesterday.

A New Clothing Store

Caines' Clothing, Hats and Furnishing Goods. Every Garment a true value. Your money back if you want it.

COLORADO SPRINGS, CO.

A. H. WHITE & CO.

W. W. Wood, city passenger agent for the Rock Island road, returned yesterday from a short trip to Omaha and Rock Island.

Mrs. T. H. Barber and family, who have been at the Alta Vista for some little time, will leave today for San Francisco and Honolulu.

Dr. F. M. Cooper has resigned his position as secretary of the Colorado Springs Sanitarium company. No successor has yet been chosen.

De Putron Glidden, one of the best known mining men to make occasional visits in Colorado Springs, arrived last night and is at the Alamo.

W. F. Crosby, W. P. Wight, D. G. C. MacNeill and a few others left yesterday for Horton, Kansas, near which place they will spend a few days hunting.

W. P. Mudge and wife, of 128 South Wahsatch avenue, will leave this morning via the Santa Fe for Phoenix, Ariz., where they will spend a part of the coming winter.

Mrs. W. T. Haydock and Miss Emily Haydock Camp have returned to their home in St. Louis after spending two or three months in this city visiting Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Ward.

Ed. King, colored, was trampled by a fractious horse near the Alamo park yesterday about noon while the Uncle Tom's Cabin's company was passing. He was painfully though not seriously injured.

Joe Hiestand of Manitou, and Mr. A. J. Smith of Denver, started out on a hunting trip on the plains yesterday. They have a wagon fitted out with a complete kitchen and sleeping apartments. It is a model outfit and will be the home of the hunters for several weeks.

Yee Ling, who is said to be a very bad Chinaman, was arrested yesterday by the police. Ling's countrymen in this city are suspicious of him and one of them reported his presence to the authorities. Ling was arrested as a vag and fined $10. Sentence was suspended on his promise to return to Denver.

COUNTY JAIL DELIVERY.

Three Prisoners Succeeded in Escaping Yesterday Morning.

The first jail delivery that has happened in El Paso county in a number of years occurred at the El Paso county jail some time during Friday night or early Saturday morning. By means of instruments smuggled in by friends from the outside three desperate prisoners, confined in what is known as "Bull Hill" on the third floor of the northern portion of the building managed to cut the bars of their cage and after removing a number of bricks from the wall, succeeded in making their escape by means of a blanket rope.

The escape of the three prisoners was discovered yesterday morning about 7 o'clock when the day force went on duty at the jail. Under Sheriff Cook was immediately notified in the absence of Sheriff Boynton, who was in Cripple Creek, and an effort has been made to trace the escaped prisoners.

Who They Are.

The men who succeeded in effecting their escape are George Schaull, George Horn and William Dunaway. Schaull was recently convicted of grand larceny in the district court of El Paso county. He and a companion by the name of Paul Wilson were charged with breaking open the ore house on the Russell and Allen lease on the Hull City placer and stealing about $3,000 worth of valuable ore. The evidence in the case against the two men was worked up by Detective Seringo of the Pinkerton force and after a long trial they were finally convicted. Schaull is described as follows: Five feet 10 inches tall, weight 160 to 170, dark complexion, dark, nearly black hair and moustache, moustache trimmed, right eye gone, usually wears black patch. Wore dark gray mixed pants and coat, had no overcoat or shoes.

George Horn was to have had his trial in the district court this week. He is charged with the theft of $400 worth of ore from Price, Miller and McLeod, Cripple Creek lessees, on August 28 last. Charles Leaver and Pesse W. Martin are also charged with the same offense, but they did not succeed in making their escape. Horn is described as 5 feet 9 inches tall, weighs about 160 pounds, 37 years old, dark brown hair, brown moustache, blue eyes, heavy set, brown mixed suit of clothes.

The third jail bird is an Elbert county prisoner. He was charged with horse stealing and was brought to the El Paso county jail for safe keeping. He is described as being about 5 feet 11, weighs 160, light complexion, light hair and very light moustache, slight build.

How the Escape Was Effected.

Evidently the men had planned their escape very deliberately and had taken every precaution to prevent being detected. They had sawed the bars of their cage near the floor and had substituted painted pieces of wood in their places. During the interval between the visit of the guards Friday night they had slipped through the bars of their cage and securing some sharp instrument, dug out a number of bricks from the eight inch wall that separated them from liberty. This was a comparatively easy matter and was done very quickly. As soon as the opening was effected the blanket rope that they had prepared was used to reach the ground. When the men escaped they had no shoes as it is the custom at the jail to remove the prisoners' shoes as soon as they retire. Before leaving the jail the men had arranged a piece of white cloth that dropped over the hole, thus concealing the means of their escape. This shrewd act was probably responsible for the guards not discovering the escape earlier.

It is the custom for the night guard to make a round each half hour during the night. Alex. McGraw was the guard on duty and he says that he made his round but discovered nothing suspicious as the men had covered their tracks well. A number of other prisoners were confined in this portion of the building but in separate cells. They were cognizant of the escape but would give no information to the officers.

Immediately upon the discovery of the prisoners' escape Under Sheriff Cook and Jailer Lay put bloodhounds on the trail and tracked the men as far as the Gulf track but there the trail was lost. Mr. Cook thinks that the men boarded a Gulf freight train and got out of the city very quickly.

Under Sheriff Cook Talks.

"Soon after learning of the escape of the men Under Sheriff Cook wired all the principal points around Colorado Springs, offering a reward of $300 for the capture of the three men or $100 reward for each individual. Later in the day descriptive circulars were sent out all over the state. In speaking of the matter yesterday Under Sheriff Cook said: "It is the first jail delivery that we have had in years and with the extra precautions we always take at the jail to prevent the escape of prisoners, I feel pretty badly about the matter. I do not know if blame should be attached to any of the employes at the jail. I have been so busy in trying to catch the men that I have not made a complete investigation. I think, however, that it was one of those deliberately planned attempts to escape that are sometimes successful although the utmost vigilance is maintained by the officers.

"During the past few years we have taken out a bucket full of saws and other instruments which were smuggled in to the prisoners. We have made it a practice to search the cells of the men frequently but this time the prisoners got ahead of us. It might be possible that the files they used in cutting the bars were made from case knives. We shall make an endeavor to catch the fugitives and I think we will be successful."

SUES THE F. & C. C.

Michael Ryan Wants $10,000 Damages from the Railroad.

As a result of a freight train smashing into a hand car on the Florence and Cripple Creek road a few miles out of Cripple Creek last August, a $10,000 damage suit was filed in the district court yesterday against the railway company.

Michael Ryan is the plaintiff in the suit. He alleges that he was in the employ of the defendant company on the 24th of August, 1898, in the capacity of section hand. Having completed their work near Anaconda, the crew boarded a hand-car for Cripple Creek. The squad was in charge of Section Foreman McGrath. When a point was reached where the railroad made a sharp curve around the mountain side several freight cars pushed by a locomotive were seen rapidly bearing down on the hand-car. In order to avoid the inevitable crash, the plaintiff jumped and landed on the rocks some distance down the mountain side. He was severely injured about the abdomen and suffered a rupture from which he thinks he will never recover.

Plaintiff alleges that the accident was due to the negligence of the defendant company in its agents not ringing the bell or giving any notice of the approach of the train. No flagman was provided at the rear of the train as should have been done.

Plaintiff brings two causes of action and asks damages in the sum of $5,000 in each cause.

Chester A. Snyder filed a suit against J. L. Tendery for $2,575.08. The plaintiff says that he secured a judgment against the defendant in the circuit court of Jackson county, Missouri, May 6, 1896, for the above amount. He asks judgment in the El Paso district court for the amount.

BOULDER FIRE DEPARTMENT.

An Attempt Will be Made to Have It Enlarged.

Boulder, Colo., Nov. 5.—A meeting of the leading business men and members of the fire department was held last night to discuss methods to obtain equipment necessary to organize a department which would be adequate to the present needs of the city. After considerable discussion it was decided to ask the city council to purchase a suitable hose wagon with team and sufficient hose and other supplies necessary; also that two men be employed regularly and the present volunteer companies will be reorganized as auxiliaries. There are now five companies but as they are poorly provided with equipment the business men fear that in the event of a serious fire the loss would be very great on account of lack of apparatus required to fight it. It was also decided to install two automatic annunciators and the council will be waited upon at its next meeting with a request to appropriate sufficient money to enable a first-class department to be maintained. Very shortly after the adjournment of the meeting a frame stable at Eleventh and Pearl streets, belonging to James C. Hawkins, was discovered to be on fire, and as the wind was blowing a gale at the time, it was with difficulty that the firemen prevented the destruction of adjacent buildings. The loss was $150; no insurance.

A SPUR TRACK.

Improvements in Connection With the Colorado and Northwestern.

Boulder, Colo., Nov. 5.—General Manager Blair, with Chief Engineer Frankenburger of the Colorado and Northwestern went to Ward yesterday, accompanied by the principal owners of the B. and M. mine to look over the ground preparatory to running a spur track to the mine. Mr. Frankenburger stated last evening that the length required would be about 4,000 feet, and that a comparatively easy grade would be encountered.

The road has lately discontinued the use of the geared freight locomotives, which were put in use when the road was first opened, and adopted a special pattern of eight-wheel connected Moguls, which are capable of moving more freight at a greater speed than the other engines, with less danger of leaving the rails. The geared engines which excited so much curiosity when they were installed are now in use for yard work.

Forest Fire Near Eldora.

Eldora, Colo., Nov. 5.—Camp was on the qui vive all of last night by reason of a forest fire that started half a mile west. Yesterday afternoon the high wind fanned a small blaze into a dangerous fire and at 5 o'clock the Mogul whistle blew three alarms. Every man in camp was soon at work fighting the fire and not until 10 o'clock last night was it considered under control. Families were prepared to move and excitement was at a high pitch in the city for several hours, most of the people expecting to be driven from their homes by fire. All danger is now past.

San Francisco Strike.

San Francisco, Nov. 5.—The Evening Post and Bulletin issued papers very late this evening, some arrangement having been effected with the striking pressmen and stereotypers, but whether this truce will be permanent cannot be stated at this time. Nothing definite can be learned tonight regarding the issuing of the morning papers, but a rumor is current that the pressmen will be assisted by the printers, but this is not generally credited, as the typesetters are well paid.

Wrestling Bout in New York.

New York, Nov. 5.—The wrestling bout between Hali Adali, the Turk, and Tom Jenkins was declared a draw. Jenkins was afraid of the Turk and ran away. In the first bout the Turk after a long chase left the mat to wipe the perspiration from his body with a towel. This was technically a foul. In the second bout after much chasing the Turk caught and threw his man after 67 minutes. It was then too late to continue.

Chicago Banks Consolidate.

Chicago, Nov. 5.—The business of the Globe National bank of Chicago was today consolidated with that of the Continental National bank of this city.

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The Colorado Springs Gazette Pub. Co.

A REDUCED PLURALITY.

Mr. Charles S. Thomas is entitled to whatever credit there may be in turning the state over to a combination of Democrats, Populists and Tellerites by a plurality variously estimated at from one-third to one-fifth of that which was given to Mr. Bryan two years ago.

The result in the state, however disappointing it may have been to Republicans who were over sanguine of victory, has nothing in it which need cause any discouragement to the party. The coalition of three parties, inspired by the tremendous majority of only two years ago, was an adversary too strong to be overcome in a single combat, but Republicans throughout the state have no reason whatever to be ashamed of the result. In cutting the fusion plurality down to its present proportions they have done all that they could reasonably expect and much more than their adversaries expected of them.

The result of the election is quite sufficient to cause the Republicans to take courage and to go ahead in their mission of arousing the people of Colorado from the position into which false leaders have led them. There are in the principles which the fusion parties possess and the methods which they employ tendencies so dangerous and evils so disastrous that they must inevitably lead to a change. Fusionism, Populism and "the unconditional silver coinage" are the fads of the day; they are fast becoming the fads of yesterday. The party which is established upon these must surely fail. But the principles of Republicanism are founded upon the life of the nation and the political party in Colorado which is a part of the highest life and the most advanced progress of the nation, may wait in patience for an assured victory.

ROOSEVELT'S ELECTION.

The defeat of Tammany and the election of Roosevelt is a matter for satisfaction to lovers of good government and to patriotic Americans throughout the country. Tammany methods are wholly un-American and anti-American. They are not only foreign to the spirit of our institutions, but they are positively dangerous. It has been the aim of Tammany in the campaign which has just closed, to establish its power in the state as it had already done in the city of Greater New York. What that control would mean has been sufficiently shown since the city was placed under Tammany's control. It means in the simplest words the establishment of the rule of a ring in the place of the government of the people. It means that every department of the city government, police, public works, judiciary and everything else is to be run for the benefit of Tammany, to establish its power more firmly, and to give its leaders additional opportunities for plunder for themselves and their followers. And Tammany did not even have the excuse of giving good government by bad methods. Its rule is bad as well as corrupt. That was the sort of government which Tammany proposed to establish throughout the state of New York and there are a great many well-informed people who believe that a Tammany governor was only a step in a well-planned movement towards a Tammany president.

The failure of Tammany to establish itself in New York state is highly encouraging to the lover of free American institutions, but it would be more so if Mr. Roosevelt had been elected upon the good government issue alone, and if he had not drawn so much of his strength from the popular liking for a military hero. It would be a much greater satisfaction if we could feel assured that Tammany methods could only be established in such a swarming mass of humanity as exists in New York city and could find no vitality in the purer life and freer air of farm and village and smaller city.

In one respect Mr Roosevelt's election will tend very decidedly towards good government. It will show the Republican leaders that they can win with a good candidate where they would certainly have lost with a bad one. As between a Van Wyck of Tammany and a henchman of the Republican boss, there can be no doubt as to which would have gained the victory. The Republican machine cannot compete successfully with the Tammany machine and the Republicans will find their only chance of success with such candidates as will commend themselves to the support of such voters as place good government above party loyalty. It is highly illogical to vote for Tammany, or to cast a half vote for the same organization by staying at home, because the Republican candidate is not wholly satisfactory. But experience has shown that there are thousands of voters who will do exactly that sort of thing and these thousands hold the balance of power and elect or defeat Republican candidates. These facts are very evident and a consideration of them will do no harm to Republicans outside of New York state.

THE STEVENS PHOTOGRAPHY.

There is a young man in Colorado Springs who may fairly lay claim to have invented a new art. The Stevens photographs are as distinct from the ordinary as they are from painting or printed "illustration." Further than that they are entirely distinct from the colored photograph which has for years past been regarded as the acme of scenic reproduction.

Mr. Stevens has hit upon a new method of reproducing scenic effects which is partly artistic, partly mechanical, in part the result of wonderful patience and in part of pure luck, and the results of which are far beyond anything previously achieved in this line. Mr. Stevens makes no secret of the fact that his pictures are not "genuine" photographs. It is the effect that he is after, and like artists in other lines he has disdained commonplace methods. One of the most interesting things about these pictures is that each one represents a vast amount of time and labor expended to no purpose. Such marvelous cloud effects as are reproduced require an endless amount of waiting and sometimes many dozens of negatives are exposed before the right effect is secured. When the negative has been made and properly developed then begins the work of the artist. Some of the best of Mr. Stevens' work is the result of a double negative, or a combination of two pictures, while various methods of retouching and coloring are also relied on for heightening the effect.

The first one of these pictures was that of the sunrise from Pike's Peak which has probably achieved a wider reputation and a larger sale than any other scenic photograph ever made. Next in order, but less ambitious in character, were several small views of the burning Antlers, and latterly two larger photographs one of a Pike's Peak sunset and the other of a moonlight effect from Fountain creek. The former of these is easily better than the famous sunrise picture, while in the latter, in spite of beautiful moonlight effect, the artificiality is decidedly too prominent.

That Mr. Stevens has done his best work in this line is altogether unlikely, that others may surpass him is not at all improbable, but Mr. Stevens surely deserves all the credit that belongs to the inventor of a new method of bringing the beauties of nature vividly before the mind.

AFFAIRS AT PINE RIDGE.

Pine Ridge agency in South Dakota, on the Sioux Indian reservation, has been the scene of more or less trouble of various kinds for some years past. It was the scene of the last Indian war of any consequence in 1890-91 when the Sioux received a blow at the Wounded Knee battle from which they have never yet fully recovered. Recent reports, however, indicate that some of their old-time insolence and boldness is returning to them. It is not probable that serious trouble will result, but the manner in which the Indians, aided by a certain element of whites, are endeavoring to trump up an excuse to create a disturbance, is noteworthy.

A brief Associated Press dispatch from Deadwood a few days ago announced that pressure was being brought to bear to remove Major W. H. Clapp, acting Indian agent at Pine Ridge; that the Indians were greatly dissatisfied with him and were trying to force his removal. The dispatch added that Major Clapp has always been considered a capable and efficient official. Anyone acquainted with the actual conditions at Pine Ridge will have no difficulty in reading between the lines and arriving at correct conclusions.

The Pine Ridge Sioux are a restless, dissatisfied, unwieldy and belligerent element and always have been. The influence of old Red Cloud, chief of the Sioux, has diminished with his declining years, his physical demoralization and his increased friendliness to the whites. As far as real influence goes, he has been relegated to the background and his place has been taken by the younger and more inflammable chiefs who cling to the blanket and wigwam and the war traditions of the race. Red Cloud's followers are comparatively few, and comprise none of the real warriors of the nation. The latter are congregated in some other camp where there is less civilization and more war talk. It is this element that causes all the trouble. Its members inwardly rebel under the strong hand of the agent, that keeps them in check and does not permit them to exercise their own sweet will regardless of consequences. They therefore lose no opportunity to lodge complaints that may result in a change of agents. In this they are aided by a certain element of the whites, who are in that country for what they can get out of it. An agent who can successfully handle the Indians can also prevent the wholesale plundering and contempt of agency laws that are possible in the administration of an agent who is content to hold down the chair in his office and shut his eyes to everything that transpires beyond the confines of the agency proper. On the other hand, the agent who conscientiously enforces the rules and regulations of the reservation, and government laws, who will not countenance steals, who persists in protecting the Indians in his charge against the encroachments of a certain class of white cattlemen who will not permit the belligerent, restless young bucks to do just as they please in all things, and who, in short, attempts to do thoroughly the work to which he was detailed, soon becomes disliked and every effort is made to have him removed in the hope that his successor will be more pliant, and easier to "handle."

Major Clapp, the present agent at Pine Ridge, is a captain of the famous Sixteenth infantry, and this is not his first experience with the Red men. He has filled similar positions in other parts of the country, and with marked success. His transfer to the Pine Ridge station was in itself a recognition of his ability to successfully hold a difficult Indian detail. Those who know Major Clapp personally know him to be first a thorough soldier, a disciplinarian, quick to measure a situation and as prompt to act. Fearless in thought and deed, he brooks no interference in his line of duty and tolerates no encroachments upon the rights of the government he serves or the people over whom he is placed. It is this very fact that has brought him the enmity of certain Indians and white men who will use every endeavor to effect a removal. His personal character is as high and as far above reproach as is his official. The person who "gets on the good side of the agent," as the significant saying is in that part of the country, must do so by unquestionable honesty and strict business integrity when Major Clapp is the agent, and not by a roll of greenbacks or a substantial interest in a bunch of cattle. Those who are acquainted, by actual contact and experience, with the conditions at Pine Ridge are prepared to say that if there ever was an exemplification of "the right man in the right place," it is furnished with Major W. H. Clapp, as Indian agent at that place.

It sometimes happens that capable officials are removed by reason of unreliable and unwarranted complaints combined with a prejudiced and incompetent "investigation." Should persistence in the present case at Pine Ridge eventually necessitate action by the Washington officials, it is to be hoped, for the sake of common justice and the welfare of the people living in the vicinity of the Sioux reservation, that an impartial and thoroughly competent investigation will be inaugurated. Such an inquiry would undoubtedly develop the fact that it is just such conscientious, upright and firm men as Major Clapp who are qualified to handle the Indian problem and keep the wards of the nation within bounds, and at the same time protect them in their rights.

It is not probable, however, that the officials at Washington will allow themselves to be imposed upon by the disgruntled Indians, whites and their one or two newspaper correspondent allies who infest that section of the west. It is not probable, either, that a refusal to remove Major Clapp will result in another Indian outbreak, for the lesson of Wounded Knee was well learned; furthermore, the Indians know they now have to deal with an agent who has a habit of being on the right side of any proposition, and who is too upright to be turned aside by any of the allurements that have been known to exert a powerful influence on the frontier in times past.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY AND GAMBLING.

The manly and straightforward statement of District Attorney McAllister ought to be sufficient to set at rest the falsehoods which have been circulated about the gambling at Cripple Creek and any discreditable connection of the county offices therewith. It is not to be expected, however, that the fusionists or their newspapers will retract anything false or malicious that they may have said. That is not their way of doing things, especially on the eve of an election, and it is much more probable that they will follow their usual course and invent some new falsehood to take the place of the one that has been so promptly and effectively punctured.

The evident object of this latest fake was to counteract in some way the effect produced by the publication of the record of Elmer Beckwith, the saloonkeeper and convicted gambler who is running for secretary of state on the fusion ticket. If the Telegraph's inconsistencies had not become tiresome long ago it would be amusing to see it defending Mr. Beckwith as the possessor of only "commonplace ordinary and everyday vices," and almost the next issue shedding crocodile tears over the alleged prevalence of gambling at Cripple Creek.

As a matter of fact, District Attorney McAllister is the last man who is open to such an accusation. It is a well-known fact that he deserves a great deal of credit for effective work done along this very line and his forceful words outlining his idea of the duties of his office have already had their sincerity established by his acts.

SPIRIT OF THE TIMES.

Noteworthy Opinions of Journals of the World.

A Dangerous Governor.

Philadelphia Press.

Governor Tanner of Illinois bids fair to outdo the notorious Altgeld in his defiance of the law and the constitution. Tanner publicly declares that "he will not tolerate the wholesale importation of foreigners into Illinois," referring to the colored men from Georgia and Alabama who were brought into the state to work in the coal mines, and who were fired upon by a mob under the instigation of the governor. He goes further and says that if an attempt is made to bring any more of those men into the state he will meet them at the state line with Gatling guns and "shoot the mob to pieces," meaning the colored laborers.

That is anarchy of the rankest kind. Governor Tanner has not the slightest authority of law to do anything of the kind. Such a course is subversive of our institutions. The governor has no more to do with immigration than the man in the moon, and his denunciation of the citizens of other states as "foreigners" whom he will shoot with Gatling guns if they attempt to come into Illinois is treading dangerously near treason. The attempt to do such a thing would be in defiance of the constitution of the United States, and without even the pretense of enforcing a law, as there is not a syllable on the statute books of Illinois on the subject. There could not be, as Illinois has no constitutional authority to legislate on the subject.

It does not matter one whit whether or not the men come into Illinois under contract from another state, nor does it matter whether or not they have been "ex-convicts," as Tanner asserts. They are free men now and native born citizens of the United States. The coal operators may be so much in the wrong in the treatment of their employes, still that would be no justification for Governor Tanner in setting the constitution and the laws at defiance and making a dictator of himself. This is the most dangerous assumption of any governor since the days of the Confederacy. It is a precedent that should not be permitted to go unrebuked.

France Begins Anew.

New York Mail and Express.

Despite general acceptance of the new French cabinet as a peculiarly strong body, it is impossible to believe that its composition assures the peace and prosperity of the republic at home and abroad. Admirable as is the combination formed by Dupuy as premier, it may well be doubted whether any combination possible in the France of today can long hold in check a national restlessness which seems determined to create a vehicle for agitation if this be not supplied by the natural course of honest and intelligent government.

It is not to the ministry that we must look for the elimination of those elements in popular opinion which are a constant menace to peace. The strongest and most conservative of cabinets cannot stand against unreason in the chamber of deputies. When the French chamber is capable of ousting, by a vote of non-confidence, a cabinet whose only crime was to reverse itself on satisfactory evidence, in favor of righting a national wrong which has shocked the world, what guaranty have we that under any ministry France will cease at present to be a foe to her own advancement and a menace to the peace of Europe?

It is a delicate task which Dupuy has undertaken. Evidence is not lacking that the people, with their volatile nature are suffering from ennui. What if the Dreyfus case be settled amicably by compromise? The question of Fashoda will be agitated. If Fashoda be compromised, the question of British control of Egypt and the Suez canal must take its place—in the hope of arousing Russia to an active assertion of her alliance with France. If the question be not Egypt, a pretext for trouble will be found in China, by alleging a combination of Great Britain and Germany in opposition to France in central Africa, which will be used also to combat Russian and French commercial interests in the Orient.

Dupuy means well. He is upright and able. He has selected his colleagues with rare tact. But above and beyond the most forceful and wholesome of French individualities looms the fact that the people as a whole are tired of being quiet. They want action—aggressive action. Public morality is at a low ebb, and we doubt that the prevailing restlessness will subside until France shall have received another thrashing abroad or suffered another revolution at home.

Dun's and Bradstreet's Weekly Commercial Summaries.

FEATURES REMAIN FAVORABLE.

Not Even Elections Have Disturbed Business or Industries on the Financial Side During the Past Week—Neither Volume of Business Nor Value of Manufactured Products Diminishes.

New York, Nov. 4.—R. G. Dun & Co's Weekly Review of Trade will say tomorrow:

Not even election has disturbed business or industries on the financial side this week. Although many are doubtless waiting the votes before borrowing, the volume of business through clearing houses is 8.5 per cent. larger than last year and 1.51 per cent. larger than in 1892. Failure returns for October are curiously puzzling, because, while the small failures compare remarkably well with those of previous years and those of $100,000 or more in about two-thirds of the business classes, there were large failures in a few branches, not generally due to present business conditions which made the aggregate $11,000,000, but neither the Sawyer woolen failures nor others, excepting, perhaps, some in machinery and boots, shoes and leather, indicate difficulties beyond those of the particular concerns failing.

Neither the volume of business nor the value of the manufactured products diminishes. While bessemer pig is sold against the combination at Pittsburg 50 cents lower, with other iron there and elsewhere steady, the general demand crowds closely on the heels of production. Billets and steel prices, owing to prospects regarding combinations are a shade lower and prices of steel rails have been withdrawn because reports promise a single corporation to handle all the rail product on 1,800,000 to 2,000,000 tons yearly, but plates are supported by heavy railroad demands at Chicago and at Philadelphia for ship yards. London has hoisted the speculative price of tin and copper but they closed at 18.14 and 12½ cents here with lead weaker at 3.65 and tin plates practically unchanged.

Wheat exports continue very large amounting to 4,675,387 bushels from Atlantic ports, flour included and 1,352,800 from Pacific ports, but the heavy exports have been much more than matched by western receipts of 9,430,062 bushels against 7,600,993 last year and prices have not changed materially.

Failures for the week have been 199 in the United States against 257 last year and 25 in Canada against 30 last year.

BRADSTREET'S.

Price Steadiness Displayed by Staple Articles and Enlarged Distribution.

New York, Nov. 4—Bradstreet's will say:

Further quieting down of new business in iron and steel, the relapse into dullness, though at steady prices, of wheat consequent upon the withdrawal of the excited foreign demand and some slight increase of quiet in general trade, chiefly at the south as a result of the approach of the elections, are all features calling for special mention this week. Among the more actively favorable features are the price steadiness displayed by most staple articles and the enlarged distribution of staple goods at many western and southern markets as the result of improved weather and removals of quarantines. Confirmatory of the quite favorable reports as to the general trade during October are the returns of bank clearings for that month and scattered reports as to the increased business doing at many centers in that month as compared with one year ago. Export statistics of grain, too, are beginning to show that an ample basis for the stories for heavy foreign buying really existed, exports this week being the heaviest on record.

New business in iron and steel has been lighter than for weeks past and some shading of quotations, particularly steel, is reported. Export trade, however, is large and increasing and mills are still well supplied with orders to regard this pre-election quiet with something approaching equanimity. Wheat has been duller but steady on uncertainty as to possible foreign political complications, offsetting as a heavy gain in movement from producers. The current demand and output of flour has continued to equal and even exceed all previous records.

Wheat, including flour shipments for the week aggregate 6,773,643 bushels against 5,560,891 bushels last week, 5,590,498 bushels in the corresponding week of 1897, 3,472,976 bushels in 1896; 2,566,567 in 1895 and 2,639,323 bushels in 1894.

Since July 1 this year the exports of wheat aggregate 73,345,523 bushels against 83,87 092 bushels last year.

Business failures in the United States number 183 against 219 last week, 223 in this week a year ago and 260 in 1895 and 211 in 1894.

Business failures in the Dominion of Canada for the week number 23 against 31 last year; 50 in 1896, 39 in 1895 and 10 in 1894.

Bank Clearings.

New York, Nov. 4.—The following table compiled by Bradstreet, shows the bank clearings at the principal cities for the week ending November 3 with the percentage of increase and decrease as compared with the corresponding week last year:

		Inc.	Dec.
New York	$879,110,700	28.2	....
Boston	135,539,742	17.7	....
Chicago	117,467,658	6.7	....
Philadelphia	73,050,076	12.	....
St. Louis	31,910,719	14.	....
Pittsburg	18,235,6[illegible]0	18.	....
Baltimore	18,682,421	17.	....
San Francisco	19,071,176	...	....
Cincinnati	13,103,250	...	....
Kansas City	14,760,112	24.	....
New Orleans	8,343,268	....	2.4
Minneapolis	12,737,397	....	16.3
St. Paul	5,909,423	....	1.2
Omaha	5,78[illegible],929	7.6	....
Denver	3,338,426	53.5	....
Totals U. S.	$1,462,74[illegible],684	20.2	....
Totals outside N. Y.	485,622,984	10.0	....
Dominion of Canada.			
Totals	$28,105,923	....	....

Bradstreet's Financial Review.

New York, Nov. 4.—Bradstreet's financial review will say:

Irregularity and dullness have again prevailed in the market this week. In its early part the tone of speculation was depressed in sympathy with the disturbed state of the foreign markets and the fears of an European war. Later on a more pacific aspect of affairs and an improvement in the London market had its effect here and was the apparent cause of the rallying tendency in prices which made its appearance on Thursday. Some attention has also been paid to our own elections next Tuesday, though the principal influence which they appear to exert is to keep the public out of the street for the time being. So far as events on this side are concerned the developments of the week have been favorable. Railroad earnings continue to make a good impression and the declaration of dividends on American Cotton Oil is taken as evidence of the progress being made by large industrial corporations. The bond market has been comparatively active. Throughout the week stocks have apparently found purchasers at concessions, while sellers have been mostly traders and their offerings short stock. The undertone of the market has been good and the ease of money has contributed largely to the indisposition of holders to part with their securities. On Thursday the market developed strength on preferential purchases and this was more pronounced in the early trading on Friday though in the later part of the day prices reacted from the highest.

A LITTLE DIPLOMACY.

By Ewen Macpherson.

(Written for the Gazette.)

Charlie Cantel preferred to walk home from his office that evening. As a rule he rode home on his wheel and his home was in that very pleasant, though new, house with the large garden separated by a wall and handsome iron railings from the street, a good way out on the principal residence thoroughfare. This particular evening in the fall he was rather late; most of the homeward bound had reached their destinations, so Charlie's walk in the dusk was lonely.

His way in was through the iron wicket with the fine scrollwork on either side. The gate fastened with a spring latch and opened from the outside with a latch key, like a street door. When he had gone up the brick path he would find the door of the house itself unlocked. That was the custom of the family.

As he put his latch key into the wicket he wondered whether his mother was keeping supper waiting for him. Then he turned the key, pushed the iron gate and was startled by a sudden exclamation.

"Oh! It's you!"

The voice came from behind one of the brick pillars of the gate, and it made Charlie jump.

"Who's that?" he said, trying to make out the shadowy figure.

"It's me," came the unenlightening answer in a meek voice. "I couldn't get the latch undone. It was open. I mean, it slipped."

He could not see her face, and the statements, "It's you," and "It's me," told him nothing, of themselves, but he recognized the voice at the second speaking.

"Miss Saxby?"

"Yes."

"Why didn't they come down with you and let you out? Or, won't you stay to supper?"

"They don't know. I haven't been in the house. Please let me out."

No man could resist the pathetic tone of entreaty in this last request. Charlie felt simply obliged to waive hospitable customs and open the gate. As he stood there politely bowing, Miss Saxby shot out into the desired street as a bird flies from an open cage.

Charlie entered the house just as the family were collecting for supper. The first person he met was his sister, and the first words he said to her were, "Chrissie, what is the matter with Minnie Saxby?"

"I didn't know there was anything the matter with her. How do you mean? In mind, body, or estate?"

"What are you talking about? I mean is she—is she getting a little eccentric?"

"Matter of opinion," said Chrissie in her brisk way, pulling her brother along with her into the dining room. "Some say she always has been a good deal eccentric. What's she been doing now?"

Somehow Charlie Cantel thought he ought not to answer this question. So he said, "Oh, nothing."

If he had only known, that was about as ill-chosen an answer for his purpose as he could have made.

Chrissie was quite shrewd enough to guess that something lay behind her brother's sudden abrupt question and his equally sudden dropping of the subject he had begun on—the subject of Minnie Saxby. Also, she was much too shrewd to seem to be anxious to find out what the something was. But she made up her mind on that point before she had unfolded her napkin, and at the same time she made up her mind to get at the secret by either of two ways—Minnie or Charlie—either would do.

A smile. That, Chrissie resolved, would be a very effective implement to unlock the secret. Chrissie had several smiles, all peculiar to herself, and as fascinating as a little red mouth and remarkably white teeth could make them. So she selected the particular smile that should extort a confession from one of these two conspirators. For people who tried to keep from Chrissie Cantel a secret concerning the happiness of her favorite brother were of course conspirators. And she was sure that this secret—about Minnie Saxby, a girl with whom any youth would naturally fall in love—must certainly concern Charlie's happiness.

With that selected smile Chrissie met Minnie Saxby bright and early next morning. It was not a chance meeting, but very simply and easily secured, seeing that Chrissie knew exactly at what hour Minnie's singing lesson ended Tuesdays and Thursdays.

It was a smile as of one who knows all about it, and from whom it is useless to try to conceal anything. Poor Minnie saw it and inwardly collapsed, blushing and saying within herself, "He has told her all about it."

"I don't know what you'll think of me," she said. "Did he tell you?"

"Tell me?" said Chrissie, taking note of the blush and intensifying her all-knowing smile. "Tell me what? He? Who is he?"

"Oh, I can hardly look you in the face, Chrissie."

"Why, dear?"

"Because—"

Then there was a silence. Minnie came very near to finding out that her friend was utterly without a clue and might be kept in the dark just as long as she, Minnie, chose. But Chrissie soon saw this danger, and she, just to help out the knowing effect of the smile, "I met him just as he came into the house."

"Good gracious! And he went and told you everything!"

Again the deep, all-knowing smile.

"I didn't think—" Minnie began.

"Oh, come now, Minnie, what harm was there?"

"Harm?" said Minnie indignantly. "I should think not. I would have rung the bell, of course, only—"

"Only what?" Chrissie put in, feeling that now she was coming close to the secret.

"Only I didn't see any necessity. If I had thought you expected me to—"

Here the cunning investigator felt it wise to turn her face aside, knowing that the powerful smile must momentarily be giving way to an expression of blank bewilderment. What on earth could the girl mean by "If I thought you expected me to"? Where did she, Chrissie, come in in the thrilling love mystery?

"I didn't expect you to, dear," she thought it safe to say. And then, not feeling it safe to carry on the investigation any further in that direction just then, she kissed her friend and went her way.

And poor Minnie stood still for a moment, irresolute. The next moment she seemed to take her courage in both hands and ran after the other girl, calling "Chrissie, come back just a minute."

"What is it now?" said Chrissie, with that deep smile more in evidence than ever.

"Won't you tell me?" said Minnie. "Did he? I didn't want him to know that I cared."

"Oh, but he does know."

Minnie flushed scarlet.

"You might have spared yourself the trouble of trying to keep it from him, my dear," Chrissie went on, laughing outright.

"Then tell me at once. Oh, I don't care—I don't. There!" And Miss Saxby cut the interview short.

Charlie Cantel's sister really had very little information to go upon. If you look at it from the ordinary detective point of view, but from the point of view of a quick-witted girl, who was also an inquisitive sister, she had abundant material for further research.

"I saw Minnie Saxby today," she said to her brother that evening.

"How is she?" said Charlie.

"Oh, very well. Only rather—rather anxious."

"What is she anxious about?" said Charlie, himself still wondering why Miss Saxby had acted so strangely about the simple matter of opening a garden gate.

"Well," said Chrissie, with an air of extreme discretion. "I think—of course it's only an opinion. I think she's anxious about you."

"About me?"

Chrissie only nodded wisely.

"Did she tell you about my meeting her?" Charlie went on, beginning to feel flattered at the anxiety about him of a young lady whom he had long admired at a distance and regarded as somewhat unapproachable by nature.

"My dear Charlie," said his sister, "you don't expect a girl to tell everything, do you? Even to an intimate friend?"

Charlie was more puzzled than ever. But once more he baffled his wily sister by simply holding his tongue when he had nothing to say.

This conversation took place in the parlor after supper. Charlie sat silent for some minutes after the last dark saying of his sister. Presently he began to smile to himself. Then he looked at his watch and said, "Hanged if I don't."

And, very much to Chrissie's disappointment, he got up and walked out of the house.

Not that Chrissie could not guess where he was going to.

Chrissie had her way of getting at a mystery, and her brother had his. His was less subtle, but he was just as persevering as his sister, and the thought that Minnie Saxby was anxious about him spurred him to exert himself to find out why she should be anxious. That was why he sat for over an hour in Miss Saxby's parlor that evening waiting for a third person to take himself out of the way. Curiously enough, Miss Saxby seemed to use all her arts—chiefly musical—to induce the third person to prolong his visit.

But at last this third person did go, and Minnie began to be noticeably ill at ease in the presence of her remaining visitor.

"I was waiting for him to go," said Charlie.

Minnie smiled a forced, nervous smile.

"I wanted to ask you something. Chrissie says you are anxious."

At this Miss Saxby suddenly looked more than anxious—she looked frightened.

"What did she tell you?"

"She said she met you, and—"

"And you had told her all about meeting me, and I—Oh, Mr. Cantel, I'm afraid you'll think me a very silly girl, but I didn't want her to know about that."

"Why not? You had just come out of the house, and couldn't open the gate. What about it?"

"But I hadn't been to the house. I told you so."

"You hadn't? Look here, Miss Saxby, my sister is trying to mystify both of us. I never told her about meeting you."

"You didn't? Then what did you tell her?"

"When I went into the house I only asked her what was the matter with you, and then I thought—it suddenly struck me as rather a queer sort of thing to say, and I turned it off somehow. Now, let's understand each other. Just tell me how you got mixed up with that gate last night."

"I wanted to speak to Chrissie about—something. And the gate was unfastened and I went in without ringing. Then, before I got to the house I changed my mind and turned back, and while I was bungling with the latch it slipped and locked me in."

"But what made you turn back?"

"I thought better of it—what I had meant to ask her."

"Was it anything to do with me?"

A silence followed, Minnie looking extremely embarrassed.

"Come now," said Charlie, to relieve the awkwardness, "we might as well understand each other and fool Chrissie, mightn't we?"

It suddenly struck Minnie in the same way.

"It was awfully foolish of me," she said. "I was going to ask her if you had recently given that book to Jessie Kirke."

"Book?"

"The one I gave you at Easter. And it seemed such a foolish question that I turned back without going into the house."

"Of course I didn't give your book to Miss Kirke. Did you care so much?"

"She has one just like it, you know. I didn't look inside it."

"But you would have cared?"

After that matters moved fast.

But, although Chrissie did not find out the truth about that meeting at the gate until Minnie chose to tell her, months afterwards, she always insisted that her, Chrissie's, diplomacy had been crowned with success.

EASTERN MARKETS.

New York Money Market.

New York, Nov. 7.—Money on call steady 1½@2, last loan at 2. Prime mercantile paper 3½@4½.

Sterling exchange steady with actual business in bankers' bills at $1.85½@1.86 for demand and at $4.82½@4¾ for 60 days. Posted rates $1.85@4½. Commercial bills $4.81½@4.82.

Silver certificates 60½@61¼. Bar silver 60¾. Mexican dollars 47¼.

Government bonds strong; railroad bonds strong.

New York Markets.

New York, Nov. 7.—The day's stock market undoubtedly reflected the conviction of operators in securities that with election uncertainties out of the way the strong condition of the country's industry and business will have their effects and prices will advance. This conviction, so far as it found reflection in the market was almost purely professional, for the outside interest as seen by orders through commission houses was very small. The professional element showed no disposition to take profits pending the holiday although there has been sufficient rise in the last two days to turn the balance of operations to that side in any closing up of speculative accounts. The evidence was rather on the side of covering of shorts. Trading proceeded in a very desultory manner during the early hours of the day, although the selling for foreign account, which was fairly liberal, was well absorbed and prices of the international stocks were firmly maintained. But as the day wore on the market gained in activity and strength and embraced an increasing list of stocks. The contemplation of the very heavy volume of bank exchanges and the enormous export business in cereals had their influence on the bullish tendency as did the continued favorable report of railroad earnings, especially from the west and south.

The most conspicuous movement of the day was in bonds. In this department there was an enormous absorption of the bonds issued for the purpose of reorganization of various companies and running from 50 to 100 years. Of these the 4 per cents were the favorites and Atchisons were the leaders, gaining 1 per cent on large demand. The Union Pacific 4s were less prominent but still active. Total sales $5,700,000.

U. S. new 4s coupon and the 2s advanced ¼ and the old 4s and the new 4s reg. and the 5s ¼ in the bid price.

The London Market.

New York, Nov. 7.—The Evening Post's London financial cablegram says:

The stock market opened steady here today but soon gave way. There is an entire lack of support. The approaching settlement also checks business while the unsettled political condition appears likely to disturb the markets for some time to come. The close was at the lowest. Americans were good, however, and closed at the best.

CHICAGO GRAIN.

Chicago, Nov. 7.—Nearly all the activity of the wheat market was confined to the first 15 minutes' trading. There was a very evident unwillingness among big and little shorts to leave their contracts uncovered over tomorrow's election holiday and the demand from this source while it lasted was very potent. The additional support of the market apparently came from England over the uneasiness in England over the political situation as shown by a drop of 3-16d in consols.

Wheat No. 2—				
Nov.	....	....	....	65
Dec	65¼	65¾	65⅛	65¾
May	66⅛	66½	66	66¼
Corn No. 2—				
Nov.	31½	31¾	31½	31½
Dec	31¾	32	31¾	31¾
May	33⅝	33⅞	33⅝	33⅝
Oats No. 2—				
Dec.	23¾	24	23¾	23¾
May	24¾	24¾	24½	24½
Mess Pork per bbl.—				
Dec.	....	....	....	8.00
Jan.	9.07½	9.07½	9.05	9.05
Lard, per 100 lbs—				
Dec.	1.95	5.00	4.95	4.95
Jan.	5.02½	5.05	5.00	5.02½
Short Ribs per 100 lbs.—				
Dec	4.62½	4.62½	4.62½	4.62½
Jan	4.67½	4.67½	4.65	4.65

Cash quotations were as follows:

Flour—Easier.

No. 3 spring wheat, 61¼@64; No. 2 red, 65@65½. No. 2 corn, 32; No. 2 oats, 23@¼; No 2 white, 27¾. No. 3 white, 25½@27½; No. 2 rye, 51½. No. 2 barley, 35 to 49; No. 1 flax seed, 98@99; prime timothy seed, 2.25, mess pork per bbl., 8.00@8.05; lard per 100 lbs., 5.00@5.02½, short ribs, sides, loose, 4.95@5.05; dry salted shoulders, boxed, 4⅜@⅝. short clear sides, boxed, 5.00@5.10; whisky, distillers' finished goods per gal., 1.25; sugars, cut, loaf, 5.64; granulated, 5.14.

Articles.	Receipts.	Shipm'ts.
Flour, bbls.	16,000	24,000
Wheat, bushels	216,000	49,000
Corn, bushels	568,000	771,000
Rye, bushels	25,000	50,000
Barley, bushels	95,000	24,000

On the Produce exchange today, the butter market was steady, creamery, 14@21½; dairy, 13½@19.

Eggs—Firm 18c.

Chicago Cattle Market.

Chicago, Nov. 7.—Cattle: Native beef steers sold at $4@4.50 for common; $4.75@5 for medium and $5.70 for good to prime, the greater part selling at $4.35@5.45. Stockers and feeders slow, $2.90@4.50, the latter for prime feeders. Calves $3@7.

Hogs—Sales largely at $3.55@3.67½, extreme range $3.25@3.80; pigs $2.50@3.40; largely around $3.

Sheep were wanted at $3@4 for poor to fair up to $4.40@4.50 for choice to prime, choice westerns selling around $4.40. Lambs were in demand at $3.75@5; feeders $4@5; and feeding sheep fetching $3.75@4.

Receipts—Cattle 12,000; hogs 34,000, sheep 16,000.

Elgin Butter Market.

Elgin, Ill., Nov. 7.—Butter steady, offerings 261 tubs, all sold.

SOUTH CAROLINA RIOT.

An Election Judge Shot By Negroes at Phoenix.

Greenwood, S. C., Nov. 8.—Intense excitement prevailed here all day because of the shooting of Mr. Athbridge one of the election judges at Phoenix and a subsequent riot between the whites and blacks at that place, in which T. P. Tolbert and several negroes were mortally wounded. The negroes had a separate box in charge of Tolbert in which those who could not vote in the regular boxes could deposit certificates that they were not allowed for R. L. Tolbert for congress, which certificates he expected to use in his contest for Latimer's seat.

Mr. Athbridge attempted to take charge of the box and was shot by one of the negroes who were crowding around it. Immediately the few white men who could procure arms had opened fire upon the crowd. The whites, several hundred strong, are well armed and are determined and if the leaders in today's trouble are caught tonight no power on earth can save them from a lynching.

At dark everything is quiet at Phoenix, with the whites masters of the situation, but the negroes are supposed to be congregating about two miles distant and no one can conjecture what the night will bring forth.

Late this evening John R. Tolbert was dangerously wounded and his little nephew, son of R. L. Tolbert, who was in the buggy with him, was instantly killed, while on their way home.

While a party of white men from Greenwood, were returning from Phoenix tonight they were fired on from ambush and M. J. Younger, Crosswell Fleming and Mr. Miller were badly wounded.

President's Return.

Pittsburg, Nov. 8.—President McKinley and party reached Pittsburg on their return from Canton at 5:45. The trip to this city was without incident, other than at several towns along the route large crowds had gathered and the president was heartily cheered as the train swept past. On arrival here the president was met by the representative of the Associated Press who gave the president the returns received up to that hour. At this point the special train was abandoned and the president's car, Cleopatra, was attached to the regular train which left for Washington at 7:05 p. m., and will reach the capital at 7:40 o'clock tomorrow morning.

IN SOCIETY

OLD ENOUGH TO GO TO SCHOOL ALONE.

NEW YORK DEBUTANTES AND WHAT THEY WILL WEAR.

New York, Nov. 4.—Nearly every family of social prominence has a debutante this winter. The Paget family of England, which is as numerous as the sands of the seashore, will afford three debutantes, two of whom are cousins by marriage to our own Mrs. Almeric Hugh Paget, nee Whitney. The Baring family has its "bud" and also the Churchill family of London.

The Sloans and the Twombleys of New York and the Webbs and their great line of relatives are positively rich in youth and beauty. Scarcely a season but sees one of them well launched in society or about to go out. This year the latter is the case, and to prepare for her coming daughter, Mrs. Sloan, she who alone is entitled to be called "Mrs." without a Christian name, has purchased an immense palace for the event.

The dress for a debutante has been ever since the days of Mary Queen of Scots—white! There is no prettier color than white for anyone at any time; but for a debutante, there is no argument; it is the only color that could ever be chosen.

Miss Marie Churchill, who became Mrs. Baring two weeks ago, always wore white when it could possibly be worn. She appeared in a magnificent court costume of that color at the famous Bradley-Martin ball, and was the most beautiful young woman there. Over 20 of the gowns in her trousseau are spotless white; others are white combined with a color. She will go in society a great deal this winter in London and will add to the furore caused by the taste and beauty of American girls abroad.

The Debutante.

But to the debutante. Her dress is to her the most important matter of her coming out; it is like the graduating dress for commencement and the wedding gown for the nuptials—the one article upon which more thought is spent than upon any other. The debutante's first thought is what she will wear, and then comes the consultation with the mother and the modiste to select the right style.

"If I were coming out this winter," said a very pretty girl the other day, "I would select a dress of pure white organdie for which I would pay — cents a yard; and if I could get enough money I should have a white silk lining. I would trim the skirt with bands of white satin ribbon set in groups of four rows each. For a belt I would wear snow-white ribbon and I should trim my waist with chiffon and small artificial flowers, which by the way are the vogue this year. I should also have a slight bolero effect of lace and insertion upon my waist to make it more Parisian."

Organdie is the favorite material for debutante dresses this season because of its crispness; it has a perpetually new look, delicate and bewitching. There is nothing shopworn about organdie and it is not expensive. Chiffon, on the other hand, crumples very easily and is costly, so that it should be reserved for the more elegant occasion, such as the bridal or the court event.

The style for making a skirt of a debutante dress is round with a tendency toward the umbrella pattern. It is not fitted tight upon the hips as in the case of a walking dress, but is gathered into the band with most of the fullness thrown toward the back. It is "walking length," barely escaping the floor all the way around and it is made free from the lining.

The waist must be slightly full in front, although it need not be blouse.

One of the prettiest of debutante waists was slightly plaited although the plaits were not definitely shown. It was belted with a frill, a finger deep below the belt, all the way around. The front bagged slightly over the belt and the throat was low. The sleeves were puffed, not too full, and each puff was finished with a bunch of very small artificial white snowballs with some green leaves. There was not a particle of color in the costume except in the cheeks of the girl who wore it.

Shoes are very pointed for dancing and are made of satin, silk, cashmere and every material except kid. They are embroidered and they match the stockings, which are likewise delicately traced with silk threads. Many of these slippers are made by hand. A plain pair of satin slippers is purchased and the embroidery is put on with needle and thread, or the tops are beaded, and even appliqued roses are fastened on and outlined with small irridescent beads.

There comes very fine lisle thread which is used for stockings instead of silk. It is glossy and a little more pleasant to feel than silk, for the creepy sensation of silk is, to some, very disagreeable. This lisle can be embroidered and is very easy to manage as it is almost like canvas. It washes very nicely, but it is only a very rash young woman who will trust a pair of handsomely embroidered stockings to the laundress. She will "do them up" herself, using soap, bath, soft water and a great deal of care. To dry them she will wrap them around a bottle, as though they were lace.

The debutante's mother must, for the time, forget that she is young and choose decidedly matronly colors. She should not wear white, nor should she don a black gown. She must likewise avoid the new-toned colors that are so fashionable these years and must cling to the old colors worn by mothers for the last 50 years.

The Mother.

An ideal gown for the mother of a debutante is gray satin nicely ruffled with small frills which may be put on in overskirt form and made as up-to-date as one pleases.

A certain debutante's mother will wear a gray silk with a deep-pointed band of gray velvet around the foot. The band will extend high in the back, giving quite an overskirt appearance. Around the points there will be rows of gray velvet bordered with glass beads.

Another gown that can be worn by the mother is an olive silk, which is conventional and appropriate. It can be combined with green materials and is decidedly stylish. The debutante's mother, if she is a dressy woman and the occasion be an evening one, can wear deep pink, and run the gamut of the oranges and yellows, of which there are thousands of shades. But if she selects one of these bright colors she should modify it with black lace trimmings upon the costume so that the color will show through in a subdued effect.

After the debut the debutante can wear anything that suits her fancy and can choose all the gay colors of the year. In London, where they do things so very well, it is possible to tell by a glance at a society girl exactly her status in the fashionable set—how long she has been out, whether she has older sisters, whether there are still younger ones to come, and her whole social family history which is very well written upon her. When there are two daughters the mother dresses them alike until the older has made her debut, but after she steps into the social world the debutante dresses in wholly original style.

TO BE WORN BETWEEN THE DANCES WITH A LOW-NECKED DRESS

Hats.

They are trimming hats a great deal this year—for what is a fashion letter in November without a paragraph on hats—with very large rolls of cloth that are twisted around the crown. The word "cloth" is used with perfect safety and propriety, for it looks as though a great length of the dress material were twisted round and round and decorated with beads and embroidery. This is fastened around the hat and finished with birds and feathers.

ALL KINDS OF MID-SEASON HATS.

Feathers are of many designs this year. Many of the plumes are trimmed by some art of the manufacturer, for surely such feathers never grew upon a bird. The style was at first refused by women of taste, but they have fallen a victim to fashion's dictates and are now wearing the feathers. Such a monstrosity is a yellow plume, which shades into lavender, was seen trimmed with black jet spangles. They fairly weighed down the hat; and one cannot help wondering what would have become of the ostrich had he been compelled to wear two or three thousand of these plumes.

The Horse Show begins the middle of the month and with it New York's season of festivities begins. Many are the young beauties who will step into the social whirl chaperoned by well-known matrons.

When the debutante makes her bow to society, mamma stands by her side and receives the guests. She presents them one by one to "my daughter," and the daughter receives congratulations, shakes hands and passes the guests along to the other debutantes who were presented a week or two ago and to whom the important office of pouring tea at a coming-out party is entrusted.

Helen Ward.

James Whitcomb Riley.

(With Apologies to Frank L. Stanton.)

It's him writ "Armazindy," an' him writ
"Pipes o' Pan,"
An' him that tol' us all erbout the "Leetle
Tin-shop Man,"
An' him that sorter made us smile an' cry
in ever' line
That ripples with the sweetness of "An
Old Sweetheart of Mine!"

It's him that writ the music that's ringin'
sweet terday
'Bout the feller that wuz wearyin' ter hear
"The Ol' Band" play;
An' him that led our hearts erlong in
pathways sweet ter see,
"Out ter Ol' Aunt Mary's," whar the ol'
boys loved ter be.

It's him set heart a-beatin' "like the tick-
in' of a clock"
"When the frost was on the pun'kin an'
the fodder in the shock;"
An' him that sent us loafin' "with a dad-
burn hook an' line,"
In the April light an' blossom on the
banks o' Brandywine."

It's him that's at the fireside, an' him
that's whar the clod
Feels the throbbin' o' the seed's heart, as
it seeks the light o' God;
An' him that's sayin' words o' cheer when
God's sweet world goes wrong;
It's him that's in its sunshine, an' him
that's in its song.

An' ever'whar we know him—as we know
an' love the light,
Companion in life's Mornin', an' the
watches o' the Night;
An' he's comin' down the heart-way an'
the Spring is primpin' fine,
For she says, with all her songsters:
"He's an Old Sweetheart of Mine!"

It's him that's comin' this way, in wea-
ther dun and sere,
To read to Boston people his verses quaint
an' dear,
We'll bid him warmly welcome an' strew
his way with flowers,—
For Riley's loved in Boston—"He's an
Old Sweetheart of Ours."

—(Boston Transcript.

French Gown of Silk and Wool.

Bolero and Eton jackets in various modifications, as a part of the costume are in equally good style as the long coats among the French models.

A little jacket, the shortest possible under the arm, is made of novelty silk and wool cloth in olive green and brown. The broad revers, making a sharp point at the bust, are trimmed with three black velvet cords and small buttons of velvet. The high collar, open to the throat in front to produce a continuation of the full front of the waist, has the same little buttons as a decoration. The jacket has a pointed back and neck to repeat harmoniously the lines on the skirt, which is a new seven-gored model of tabac brown cloth whose width at the foot is four yards. Three velvet cords form a simple trimming for the bottom, as well as for the edge of the circular peplum overdress which is attached to the skirt in Zouave effect on the sides and back and has a point each side of the front, with the side rounded away and sloping downward towards the back, lengthening in another deep point behind to the hem of the petticoat. The yoke is hooked invisibly at the back; and the tiny belt of velvet is held in place by a square buckle of brilliants.

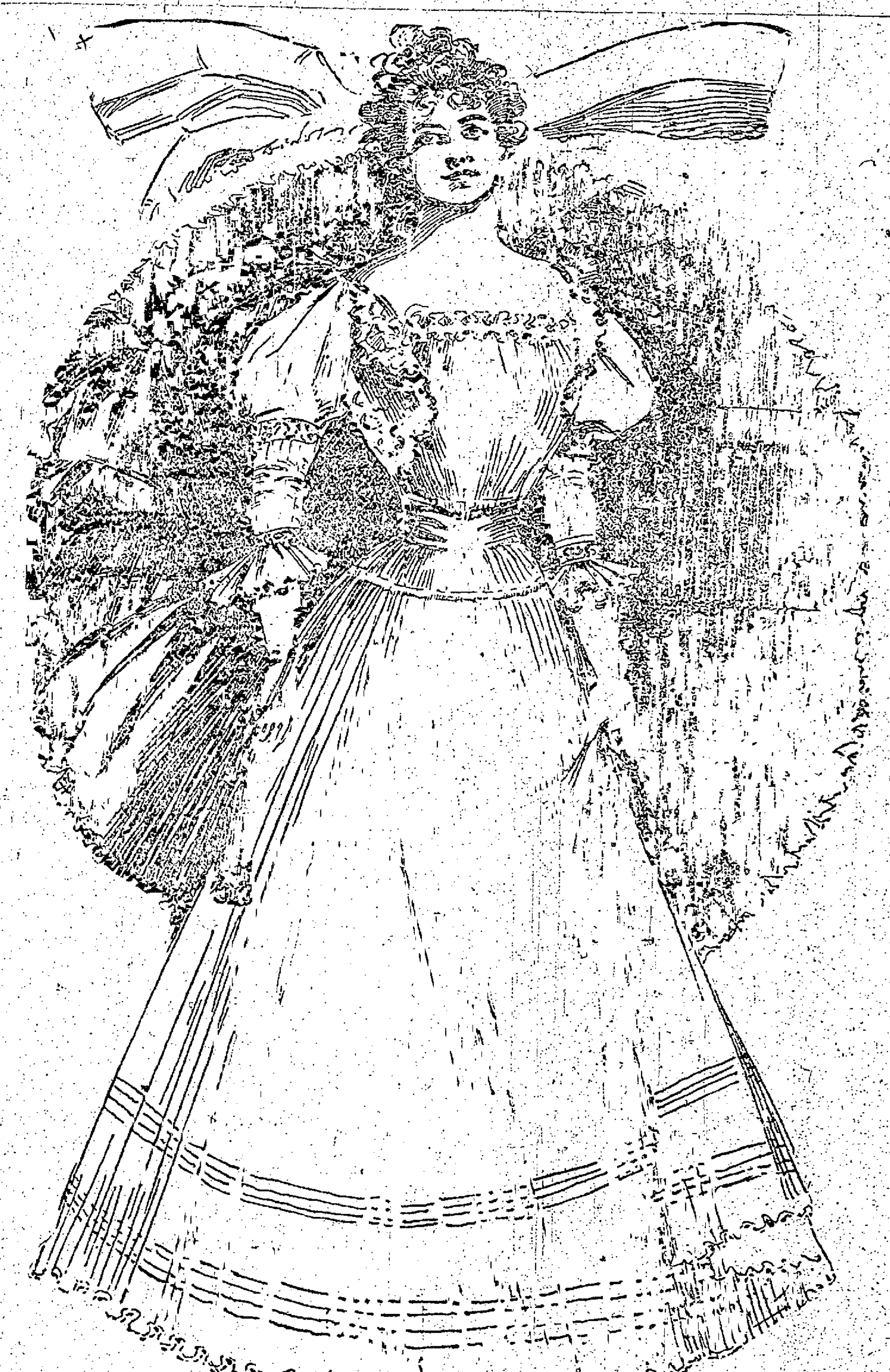
Very odd is the "tulipe" sleeve, one of the latest Paris models. This sleeve is made in two sections, separated slightly along the outside of the arm, disclosing an undersleeve. The top of the sleeve within also appears in a puff effect from which the outer top rolls back. These divisions overlap at the wrist and fall over the hands in points. Such a sleeve admits of many pleasing combinations in color, fabric and trimming. The proper cut of this gown can be obtained only from the cut-paper patterns, published by Harper's Bazar, where the gown appears:

"Quantity of material—plain goods, 52 inches wide, 5 yards; novelty goods, 42 inches wide, 3½ yards.

Polonski, the celebrated Russian poet, died last Sunday. Since the death of Nicholas Nekrasoff, who died in 1877, Polonski has been regarded by literary Russians as their most elegant versifier. Of recent years he has not written much though he occasionally contributed an exquisite lyric to the Vestnik Yevropi (European Messenger).

The greatest pilgrimages to the holy land are undertaken by the Russians. It is calculated that between 20,000 and 40,000 Russians visit Palestine every year.

MANY OF THE NEW GOWNS WILL BE MADE OF THIS ROUGH IMITATION FUR.



COPIED FROM THE GOWN OF A VERY FASHIONABLE NEW YORK DEBUTANTE. IT IS MADE OF ORGANDIE OVER WHITE SILK, AND TRIMMED WITH WHITE SATIN RIBBON.

[illegible]

Entire Eastern Part of the National Capitol Building From the Main Floor to the Basement in Ruins.

SUPREME COURT RECORDS DESTROYED

Valuable Reports of Early Cases and Opinions Were Burned—Library of the Supreme Court Badly Damaged—Terrific Explosion of Gas Preceded the Fire—Damage to Building Alone Will Reach $200,000.

Washington, November 6.—An explosion and fire wrecked the supreme court room and the rooms immediately adjoining it on the main floor of the capitol. The damage is enormous. The entire eastern part of the great marble pile from the main floor to the basement practically is a mass of ruins. The force of the explosion was so heavy that the coping stones on the outer walls, just east of the point where the explosion occurred, were bulged out nearly two inches; windows in all that part of the building were blown out and locked doors were forced from their hinges, quite a hundred and fifty feet from the scene.

Fire Quickly Followed.

Fire followed the explosion so quick as to seem practically simultaneous with it. The explosion shook the immense structure to its foundations and was heard several squares from the capitol. It occurred in a small room tightly inclosed by heavy stone walls in the subterranean room immediately below the main entrance to the old capitol building. In this room was a 30-light gas meter which was fed by a four-inch main. Very little gas is used in that part of the building, but at the time of the explosion the gas had not been turned off at the meter. The meter itself was wrecked and the gas pouring from the main caught fire.

Spread to the Record Room.

The flames originating from the explosion darted up the shaft of the elevator, which had been completely destroyed by the explosion, and communicated with the record room of the supreme court, the office of the marshal of the court and the supreme court library. Before the flames could be subdued the priceless documents in the record room had been almost totally destroyed and serious damage had been done to the marshal's office and some minor rooms in the immediate vicinity.

The library of the supreme court, located immediately beneath the supreme court room, was badly damaged by fire and water, practically destroying the great collection of law reference books.

Very Valuable Library.

The library contains about 20,000 volumes and was used not only by the justices of the supreme court but by members of congress and lawyers practicing before the supreme court. Mr. Justice Harlan said tonight that the library was very valuable. Many of the works it contained would, he thought, be difficult to replace. Librarian Clarke after an examination necessarily made by the light of lanterns, expressed the opinion that many of the books could be saved, although they had been drenched by water from the streams poured into the library for two hours or more after the explosion occurred.

The Most Serious Damage.

The most serious damage, in the opinion of the justices of the supreme court, is to the records of cases and opinions rendered by the fathers of the judiciary of the government. Apparently the documents in this room are either totally destroyed or so badly damaged by fire and water as to be useless. Justice Harlan said that while the loss of the records was irreparable, it was fortunate that the later records of the court, which are kept in the office of the clerk on the main floor, were not injured. As documents for reference at this time, said Justice Harlan, thought they were of far greater value than the records destroyed. Fortunately the clerk's office was not in the least damaged by fire and the explosion did no damage in it except to blow out one window.

The supreme court room was damaged principally by water and smoke, the fire not reaching that point. Adjoining the court room, however, both the marshal's office and the senate barber shop furnished food for the flames.

Cause of Explosion.

While many theories are offered as to the cause of the explosion it seems beyond doubt to have been due to escaping gas. At seven minutes after 5 Lieutenant Nelson of the capitol police detected an odor of gas from the corridor adjoining the supreme court room. Not being able to locate it he proceeded to Statuary hall, the old hall of the house of representatives, thinking the gas might be escaping from a burner in that vicinity. While he was endeavoring to locate the escape of gas the explosion occurred. Only a few persons were in the building at the time and some had narrow escapes. An alarm was immediately sent in and within a few minutes a stream of water was pouring into the document room.

Soon Under Control.

Within a few minutes after the arrival of the fire department the flames were under control although as a precautionary measure streams were poured into the marshal's office, library and basement for two hours. The firemen were unable, however, for a considerable time to extinguish the flame of gas which shot out of the four inch main in the meter room. From this main the fire swept through an orifice in the basement floor, caused by the explosion and attacked the consultation room of the supreme court. Some damage was done to the furniture of this room, but it was inconsiderable as compared with that done elsewhere. The robing room of the justices was undamaged.

It was evident the fire could not be extinguished until the gas from the main was cut off. That this might be accomplished the firemen turned two streams on to the main choking the flow of gas and at the same time cooling the pipe. Electrician Gliem braving the intense heat entered the meter room and cut off the gas at the floor valve of the main.

Building Badly Damaged.

Throughout the lower central portion of the old capitol building doors, windows and fittings in committee rooms and other apartments are badly damaged. Just north of the crypt an archway almost over the meter room was completely blown out and great masses of masonry torn from the floor were hurled to the ceiling with such force as to burst the stone and plaster of the walls above. Ponderous flagstones were wrenched from their resting places and throughout the corridors the frescoing on the ceilings and walls of the corridors were utterly ruined. No damage was done to the main foundations of the building as these are of solid masonry deeply embedded and 5 feet 4 inches thick.

The electric lighting apparatus, including dynamos, boilers and wirings was not damaged. In order to enable the firemen to work without peril from live wires Electrician Gliem cut off the current from all wires except one circuit, which lighted the lower western part of the building. Within 30 feet of the scene of the explosion a solitary incandescent lamp making the exact center of the capitol structure and hanging directly over the bier in which it was proposed to lay the remains of George Washington, burned brilliantly.

Among the losses which will be sincerely regretted are those of busts of Chief Justice Marshal and other distinguished members of the supreme court which were arranged on small pedestals about the supreme court chamber. In the smoke and ruin which followed the explosion these valuable works of art were either badly damaged or wholly destroyed and with their destruction the country has suffered an irreparable loss. Many of them have been treasured as exhibits in the supreme court chamber for half a century.

Estimate of the Damage.

The capitol building has been damaged a number of times before by fire, but it is believed that tonight's fire will prove to be the most disastrous in the history of the building. On two occasions prior to this, fires have been started by explosions of gas. Seventeen years ago all the amount of damage was done to the same part of the building by an explosion of this kind and in 1876 there was an explosion of gas that killed two men and came near killing another.

No intelligent estimate of the money loss yet can be made. In the opinion of capitol officials and mechanics who examined the structure tonight the loss will reach probably $200,000 to the building. The loss on the library and records, as stated above, can scarcely be estimated in dollars and cents. A million dollars could not replace them because of many of them no duplicates are in existence.

Arrangements were completed tonight by Librarian Clark, of the supreme court and Colonel Richard Bright, sergeant at arms of the senate, by which the sittings of the supreme court will not be interrupted. The court will convene tomorrow in the room of the senate committee on the District of Columbia, one of the most spacious rooms in the capitol. How long the sessions will be held there will be determined by the justices themselves.

strangled by a heavy steel girder which lay across his throat, being otherwise uninjured. Both the other bodies were frightfully mangled. In addition to those known to be dead there are still missing Fred Miller, Charles Melke and O. Mullin.

OCCUPATION OF CUBA

General Order Issued Designating the Troops and Stations to Which Assigned.

Washington, Nov. 4.—A general order was issued today designating the troops for occupation in Cuba. It is as follows:

Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant General's Office, Washington, Nov. —.

The secretary of war directs that the following troops be held in readiness to proceed to the island of Cuba and to occupy the stations herein designated, the movement to take place from time to time under instructions to be communicated hereafter.

First army corps, headquarters at Cienfuegos.

First division, headquarters at Cienfuegos.

First brigade, headquarters at Santa Clara.

Two regiments of infantry and the Seventh United States cavalry at Cienfuegos.

Second brigade, headquarters and two regiments of infantry at Trinidad.

One regiment of infantry at Sancti Spiritus.

Third brigade, headquarters and one regiment of infantry at Sagua La Grande.

One regiment of infantry at Placetas.

Second division, headquarters at Matanzas.

First and Third brigades and the Tenth United States cavalry at Matanzas.

Second brigade at Cardenas.

Second army corps, headquarters at Havana.

First and Second divisions at Havana.

Third division headquarters at Mariel.

First brigade, headquarters and one regiment of infantry at Pinar Del Rio.

One regiment of infantry at Mariel.

One regiment of infantry at Guanajay.

Second brigade, headquarters and one regiment of infantry at Nuevitas.

One regiment of infantry at Puerto Principe.

Six troops of the Eighth United States cavalry at Puerto Principe.

Six troops of the Eighth United States cavalry at Nuevitas.

Seventh army corps, headquarters at Havana.

First and Second divisions at Havana.

Second and Sixth United States cavalry at Havana.

The Second regiment of the United States artillery will be assigned to the Seventh corps prior to departure from the United States. The batteries will retain their present stations until notified, to prepare for embarkation for Havana. Four batteries, to be hereafter designated, will be assigned as follows:

Two to the garrison of Havana and two to Matanzas.

The Second, Sixth and Tenth United States cavalry will remain with the Fourth army corps until detached for embarkation.

Corps commanders are charged with the preparation of their commands for these movements. The quartermaster general will make timely arrangements for the transportation not only of the commands but the necessary impedimenta. Hospitals will, as far as possible, be provided in advance of the arrival of the troops. Subsistence to meet the needs of the above service will be fully provided.

By command of Major General Miles.

H. C. Corbin,
Adjutant General.

No provision is made regarding the Fourth corps now at Huntsville, under command of General Wheeler, although in time it may be sent to Cuba. The First corps is under command of Major General James H. Wilson, and the Seventh under General Fitzhugh Lee. The Second corps is under the temporary command of General Young, but there is a possibility that, when it reaches Havana, General Wade, now on the Cuban commission, will be assigned to command it.

BUILDING COLLAPSED

New Five Story Theater in Detroit Collapsed Killing 15 or More Men.

Detroit, Mich., Nov. 5.—The new five-story Wonderland theater building is tonight in a hopeless state of collapse and fifteen or more lives have been sacrificed by an appalling accident which occurred this afternoon.

The Dead.

AUGUST SALBACH, laborer.
GEORGE W. WHITE, tinner.
THEODORE MARTILS, laborer.
MARTIN SHAFER, painter.
CORNELIUS McARRON, laborer.
JAMES MEGHERSCHKE, laborer.
AUGUST JANCOSCHOWSKI, laborer.
JOHN GRESELSKI, laborer.

The other bodies have been discovered in the debris at the time of the second search.

The Missing.

PETER CONNORS, laborer.
JACOB LEWEN, metal polisher.
FRANK WOLFE.
— BETTS, metal cornice maker.

Shortly before 2 o'clock while some 35 men were at work in various parts of the half finished theater portion of the structure, the roof fell in without a second's warning. Nearly every workman was carried down into the theater pit, the top gallery, forming a sort of fatal hillside, down which slid broken steel girders, planks, timbers, brick and a great quantity of cement from the roof and carrying along a struggling company of men into the pit below. Very few of whom escaped injury. The front wall of the building remained practically intact but the east side wall bulged and buckled threateningly.

Notwithstanding the latter danger the work of rescuing the injured and taking out the dead was rushed and good progress made until 5:15 when the upper portion of the east wall fell, a shower of bricks striking around the crowd of laborers, officers and newspaper men, extinguishing the temporary electric lights and causing a stampede for the street. Fortunately none of those who were struck by the second downfall was seriously injured, although several were precipitated into the basement through the steel joist over which only a few loose planks were laid. Mayor Maybury and other city officials who were on the scene then decided not to further imperil lives in order to save dead bodies and work was suspended until tomorrow. When the second crash occurred two more bodies were visible in the debris, but they were abandoned for the present.

Twelve other workmen were seriously injured. Of these it is feared that Edward Fisher and J. W. Wilson will die.

The disaster is supposed to have been due to the use of faulty iron beams in constructing the supports for the very heavy roof. The property is owned by Patrick Wiggins, partner of J. H. Moore and his theatrical and museum enterprises.

Detroit, Mich., November 6.—Three more victims were today dug from the ruins of the new Wonderland building which collapsed yesterday. This makes the death list so far eleven. The bodies recovered today were identified as Peter Pfeifle, carpenter; Frank Wolf, tinner, and Max Pett, who was Wolf's helper. All the injured at the hospitals are today reported on the improve excepting Edward Fischer, who is expected to die.

A mass meeting of representative citizens was held at noon in the mayor's office and over $1,000 was subscribed for the relief of the families of those who were killed.

The loss on the property was estimated today at $100,000.

What caused the catastrophe is still unknown, and probably will be until the coroner's inquest. A prominent local architect in an interview today stated that he did not believe in the theory that the steel work was faulty, but said he did believe that it was not heavy enough.

All three bodies discovered today were in the center of the building buried under tons of debris. Frank Wolf was found

CHOYNSKI-RUHLIN

The Akron Fighter Had Considerably the Best of It in a Six Round Bout.

Philadelphia, Nov. —Joe Choynski narrowly escaped being put to sleep several times tonight at the Arena Athletic club before the savage onslaught of Gus Ruhlin, of Akron, Ohio. Each time he was apparently saved by the bell. The bout was limited to six rounds, and was one of the fastest seen here in a long time. Ruhlin towered high over Joe's head and there was a difference of between 25 and 30 pounds in favor of the Akron fighter. He forced the fighting from beginning to end, Choynski resorting repeatedly around the ring in efforts to get out of the way. Towards the close of the first round Joe steadied himself for the first and only time and landed several hard rights and lefts on Ruhlin's face. One of these blows broke Choynski's right forefinger. In the early part of the second round Choynski fell through the ropes and landed on his head while evading Ruhlin. The Ohio man forced Joe all about the ring for the next three rounds and Choynski was shaky at the termination of it, falling down several times to evade Ruhlin's rushes. Ruhlin fouled a number of times in the clinching but it was apparently due to the heat of the encounter. Both men eased up in the final round which was uneventful.

REFORMS NOT TO HER LIKING.

The Dowager Empress of China Acts Promptly.

Washington, Nov. 4.—Recent edicts of the dowager empress of China, copies of which have been received by Mr. Wu, the Chinese minister here, show with what a strong hand the empress is directing the affairs of the government and overcoming some of the ultra reform tendencies of the young emperor which cropped out just before the empress assumed the reins of office.

One of the recent edicts restores the ancient departments of Pekin and the governorship of the outlying country, which had been abolished not many weeks ago by an edict of the emperor. These places had been presided over by some of the most prominent men of China, who had grown gray in the country's services. They were handed down from father to son, and great dignity as well as considerable profit attached to the offices. There was little work for them, however, and, following the reform tendencies of the Western world against sinecures, the emperor, by edict, abolished all the offices, bureaus and governorships which he regarded as supernumerary. While this made a considerable saving in the Chinese finances, it stripped many of the veteran officials of China of all their dignity and emoluments. This came so suddenly that much sympathy was aroused for the officials, who had been enjoying life tenures up to that time. The dowager empress now restores the old regime, and in a recent edict the departments at Pekin and the governorships through the country are placed on the same basis they had been before the emperor's edict.

Another edict by the empress dowager directs that the temples be used exclusively for religious rites, and not as schools. The emperor had previously inaugurated a marked reform in directing that many of the old temples throughout the empire be turned into schoolhouses, in order that education might be fostered. But the empress dowager, while upholding the desirability of education, does not want the ancient temples of China turned into school houses if it is possible to secure schools elsewhere. She therefore directs that the temples be used exclusively for worship except when no school facilities are available elsewhere, or when the temples have been turned to immoral uses.

In each case the action of the empress dowager is a return to the ancient methods of the country, and is accepted with favor by the conservative element as well as by those who desire reforms, so long as they can be brought about without doing violence to the traditions of centuries.

FROM GENERAL HALE.

Late Colonel of the First Colorado Praises His Volunteers---New of Captain Spicer's Condition.

Recently Mrs. Fairall, Mrs. Sawyer and Mr. Emerson of the city wrote to Colonel Irving Hale of the First Colorado regiment telling him of the organization and work of the auxiliary to Company M, and inquiring concerning the noble boys who are now in the Philippines. The following interesting letter has been received in reply:

Headquarters Second Brigade, Second Division, Eighth Corps.
Manila, P. I., October 7, 1898.

Mrs. M. E. Fairall, Mrs. O. N. Sawyer and Mr. Ralph Emerson, Colorado Springs:

Dear Friends: I was glad to receive in the last mail your letter in regard to your auxiliary to Company M, First Regiment, Colorado Infantry, U. S. V., and the members of the company, and have given the letter to Captain Spicer for circulation. They will undoubtedly be pleased to hear from you.

As you probably know, Captain Spicer has been quite sick in the hospital with typhoid fever, but I am glad to state is now entirely well, although still weak, and is back with his company.

The people of Colorado Springs, as well as all the other Colorado cities which furnished volunteer companies, may well be proud of their sons, brothers and friends who came with the First Colorado regiment, as they have all done splendid work.

With kindest regards, very sincerely yours,

IRVING HALE,
Brigadier General U. S. V. (Late Colonel Colorado Regiment).

[illegible]

Recovered Spanish Cruiser Again Sunk.

CAUGHT IN A SEVERE STORM

Was on the Way North and Every Precaution Had Been Taken but the Violence of the Gale Opened Up the Seams and the Cruiser Had to be Abandoned.

Charleston, S. C., Nov. 5.—The tug Merritt put into Charleston this morning for supplies. She reported the loss of the cruiser Maria Theresa raised by Constructor Hobson recently, off San Salvador, Bahamas, November 1, in the midst of a furious storm.

The cruiser left Caimanera, Cuba, on the morning of October 30, in tow, for New York. She had already passed Cape Mayst and started northeast around the Bahamas. A furious storm, warning of which had already been sent out, overtook her, and in her condition she was unable to weather the gale. The strain opened rents in her hull which had been patched to enable her to make the journey, and she began to fill rapidly. The Merritt took off Captain Harris and the crew from the sinking ship and she soon went down. The Merritt brought the captain and 136 men, who will proceed north by rail. No lives were lost as far as known.

Official Report of the Loss.

A thrilling story of the loss of the cruiser Maria Teresa is given in the official report of Lieutenant Commander Harris to the secretary of the navy, received by telegraph at the navy department late this afternoon. It is dated on board wrecking steamer Merritt, fifty miles off Charleston, November 4, and says:

Secretary of the Navy, Washington:

Sir—I have the honor to make the following report of the loss of the Infanta Maria Teresa:

On November 1, at 1 a. m., I found that it was blowing hard and went on the lower bridge. We had left Watlings island light abeam at 10 o'clock and up till midnight the weather was pleasant and all went well with the ship, although we had trouble in keeping the pump in the forward fire room from being choked with coal. The wind continued to increase in force until perhaps 3 a. m., when it reached its height, although the sea was at times all day when it blew as hard as ever. The direction was about northeast. The sea continued to rise until perhaps 6 p. m.; there was a heavy sea all the following day, the pumps were reported every hour. Soon after I came on deck I relieved the second mate, Mr. Johnson, so that he could go below to fight the water. About 3:30 the first mate, Captain Lecato came up and he also went below to work.

Were Many New Leaks.

Captain Crittenden who was on deck almost as soon as I, gave his attention to the pumps, especially to priming the centrifugal pump in the forward fire room. There were many new leaks. When a heavy sea struck the sides, the plates leaked at the butts and seams, showing that after the fire they had resumed their former appearance, but were not tight. There was at the mainmast an inch of thwart ship vibration and only half an inch longitudinal vibration. While making this examination, about 4:30 a. m., Captain Chittenden was thrown down and fell on the chain, hurting his side and back enough to temporarily disable him. He continued to give us valuable advice. At 3 a. m. we made signal to the Vulcan and Merritt to go to windward, which they did as well they could.

Up to 4 o'clock a. m. we were running the starboard main engines and had steam on the two central boilers, and three of the short forward boilers, but the trouble in the forward fire room caused the steam to run low and lighten fires under the starboard after boiler and we stopped the engine so as to run the steam up for the pumps. The pump for keeping the water from the forward compartment was driven by a belt and when the sea broke over the bows, the belt became wet and slipped. As soon as the water was up to the floor place in the forward fire room, the rolling of the ship swashed it into the coal bunkers and carried the coal out choking the pump and carrying the floor plates about, which made it difficult and dangerous to work there. About 8 o'clock I called for volunteers to hoist coal and water into the ash hoist. Everybody responded and the work was continued as long as it seemed of any use.

Water in the Fire Rooms.

About 3:30 a. m. it was reported that water was coming into one of the starboard forward coal bunkers and running into the fire rooms. Where the water came from we did not know. About 2 o'clock the 11-inch gun in the after turret ran out and in twice. When it recoiled the second time something gave way and it settled to extreme elevation and remained stationary. We asked the Vulcan to signal the Leonidas to stay close to us and the latter hoisted the flag at the signal yard arm which was a signal agreed upon to call the Leonidas to come within hail. She was steaming ahead of us and making rather bad weather. It seemed as if she feared to turn in the heavy sea, but eventually she did cross ahead of the Merritt and twice passed under the Maria's stern although at some distance. I think she picked up the life rafts which the Vulcan threw over. About 11:30 we signalled the Vulcan to ask the Merritt if we could be turned safely to run for the lee of Watlings island. To this Captain Wolcott replied "No," and as Captain Crittenden thought we would sink if we tried to turn, this idea was given up.

Both the Vulcan and Merritt could with difficulty keep us head to the wind, and the sea was running so high that the Vulcan's bitts started or the tow lines parted. The ship would fall into the trough of the sea. At 1 p. m. Captain Crittenden asked me to signal the Vulcan to cast off the Merritt's tow lines and have the Merritt come alongside. I then assumed the command, told the men what was to be done and assigned them stations. I told the chief engineer to start the engine to aid the Vulcan in keeping our head up. He did so, but it could run but a short time with steam we had. We signalled the Vulcan: "We are about to abandon ship try to keep us head to wind."

Transferring the Crew.

I ordered Captain Lecato to take charge of the lee surf boat and when it was lowered ordered Captain Crittenden into it, against his repeated protests. He was placed in a boat with his son. This boat was unable to reach the lines we had astern, but the Merritt picked it up and after taking Captain Crittenden aboard, towed the boat to our lee quarter and repeated this maneuver each trip, forming a lee for the boats to come under and then towing them back. She was splendidly handled. From 2 until 5 o'clock the work of transferring the crew continued.

Captain Lecato made two more trips when his arm being disabled, his place was taken by Mr. Johnson, who also took two boat loads. The life raft was taken over and capsized but was righted. It was put in charge of James Basnold, ordinary seaman, of the Illinois militia. He and his crew took six Cubans to the Merritt. The smaller surf boat towed under the lee side was then gotten out and I put it in charge of Charles A. Dunne, quartermaster, first class. I gave him nearly all the good seamen left for a crew. It was launched very handsomely and made two trips.

Used Oil With Good Effect.

In all these trips we poured oil from the sponsons on both sides and the Vulcan also used oil to make it smooth where the embarking was done. I doubt if we could have worked without it. The ship labored more and more heavily. Before I left the bridge she rolled her sponsons under which I should estimate to be 20 degrees and her pitching was enough to show her rudder, propellors and perhaps twelve feet of her keel. She was about four feet by the head. She fell into the sea very heavily and shuddered as she rose. There was no water aft. The Vulcan did her best to keep her beam up, steering to starboard and going at full speed while the sea beat the Teresa's head to port. Every man did his duty and my orders were instantly obeyed by wreckers and men of the navy. When the fires were low I called for volunteers and the donkey boilers were at once fired up. Twice I asked C. E. Smith and James F. Brien, chief machinists, to oil the steering gear and they did so and the engine ran until we left. When I took Dunne from the helm to lower the smaller surf boat his place was taken by William E. Morehoff, machinist second class, who steered the wreck until we left the bridge together when he lashed the wheel amidships.

A Cool Signal Man.

William Crossett, bugler, was signal man and was as cool as possible. He made no mistakes and was very useful to me as a messenger. After 4:30 he made signal "Hang on to the wreck until you are sure she is sinking," to which the Vulcan replied: "We will hold on until she sinks or parts the tow line." The last signal he made was "These two boats will take all." After that I had to go aft to force the drunken men overboard and at about five we were all off. The boats were hauled under the stern as near as it was safe, where the oil and lee of the ship made it smooth and were held on by one line while another line with a ladder attached floated to the stern. Two double bights were stopped on the right side to go over a man's shoulder. The end was slackened from the ship and when two men jumped they were hauled into the boat. A very fine fellow named Olson attended to this. When all had gone but he and I, he cut the line and we jumped together. It was perhaps 5:30 when we reached the Merritt. While she was getting the surf boats the Vulcan slipped the hawser of the Teresa. I expect that the wreck, dragging off to port brought all the strain on the port bridge and started the bitts. When the boats were in the Merritt, at my request started to speak the Vulcan but was unable to reach her and she apparently did not hear our whistle. The Merritt then returned to find the wreck but could not do so. The search continued until 1 p. m. the following day when she headed for Charleston.

Very respectfully,
Ira Harris, Lieut. Commander, U. S. N.

WASHINGTON COMMENT.

Government May Find Itself Reimbursed For the Outlay.

Washington, Nov. 5.—No orders were issued by the navy department up to the close of office hours as to the disposition of Lieutenant Commander Harris and his crew and Captain Crowninshield of the bureau of navigation said no orders would be formulated tonight.

It is said at the navy department that provision was made by which the Teresa could have weathered any ordinary storm. A rough wooden deck had been nailed over her upper works. Her hull was then sheathed and heavy chains were wound around her so as to hold her together. Although far from seaworthy, all that was expected was that the cruiser might be kept afloat until docked in this country. She had been stripped of all guns and valuables save the big 11-inch guns before starting, so that it is believed there will be no loss on that account. It is the opinion of the navy department that the government has lost besides the value of the ship herself, only the amount of per diem of $800 per day through the sinking of the vessel, because the contract appears to have required the delivery by the wrecking company of the vessel at the navy yard at Norfolk, Va.

According to the contract salvage was to consist of such further compensation over or above the per diem and stipulated expenses as might be awarded by a board appointed for that purpose, consisting of a representative of each party, and a third party, their survey to be made after the vessel's delivery at Norfolk.

The first thing in order now is a court of inquiry, in fact the department has no option in the case of the loss of a vessel under such conditions. This court is required to fix the responsibility for loss. Upon their conclusion will depend whether or not a court martial shall be held. Commander Harris is the only officer whom the department knows to have been attached to the Teresa, although he was doubtless supported by some warrant officers whose names were not reported to the department before the ship sailed. He was in command of the Vulcan throughout the war, and bears an enviable reputation for ability in his profession. The opinion is expressed that with the ships which have been operated upon so far the navy department will be able to reimburse itself fully for the outlay of $800 per diem to the contractors. The loss of the ship will be a bitter disappointment to the people of Norfolk, where extensive arrangements have been made to bring excursions from all points to the navy yard to look at the ship, and the reconstruction of the vessel would afford at least a year and a half work to a large body of mechanics and laborers.

[illegible]

Harvard Won the Great Game Against Pennsylvania.

AGGRESSIVE TO THE VERY LAST.

Superior Kicking, Ability to Check Penny's Guard Back Formation and to Turn the Quakers' Fumbling to Advantage Won the Victory for the Crimson—First Score in 15 Seconds After Game Began.

Cambridge, Mass., Nov. 5.—Harvard won the great football game on Soldier's field this afternoon by her superior kicking and her ability to check Pennsylvania's guard back formation and to turn to advantage the miserable fumbling of the Quaker's backs. The score was 10 to 0. Harvard finished the game in good condition and strongly aggressive to the very last play.

In the marvelously short time of 15 seconds after the game began Harvard had scored through Coomb's fumble on the kick off, while in the second half a beautiful goal from the field by Burnett on a place kick added another five points to the score and claimed the game for the crimson.

While Daly, Warren and Dibblee were not only sure in catching Hare's kicks, but as a rule succeeded in making 15 or 20 yards on the run back, Coombs, Harrison, McMahon and even Outland seemed absolutely unable to judge either the punts or catch them cleanly when the ball was apparently in their hands.

Pennsylvania's tackles, Coonan and Garnett, were altogether too lively in getting through and nailing Dibblee and the ends broke up the interferences surprisingly well. This was perhaps the only discouraging feature of the game from a Harvard point of view, for Yale's tackles, whom Harvard is to meet two weeks hence, are acknowledged to be superior to those of Pennsylvania.

As Harvard held to kicking tactics during the greater part of the game, the ball was for more than three-quarters of the time in their opponent's hands.

Although Harvard's defense was surprising in strength the Pennsylvania line was certainly of the firmest character.

Harvard was strong behind the line, for, although her backs were nailed frequently, they ran with far better judgment than their opponents.

It was at quarter that Harvard outclassed Pennsylvania and showed in Daly one of the best quarterbacks ever seen in Cambridge. While it cannot be said, perhaps, that Harvard owed her victory to Daly, it must be acknowledged that but for the sure tackling of the stubborn little quarterback two or three of the Quakers who broke through the line would have scored. Pennsylvania's ends were strong and sure, but Farley who went in for Cochran in the second half was superior to either.

Touchdown—Boal; goal from field, Burnett; total score, Harvard 10; Pennsylvania 0. Length of halves, 35 minutes.

PRINCETON-WEST POINT.

Intensely Exciting Game Resulted In Tied Score.

West Point, N. Y., Nov. 5.—Princeton and the West Point cadets played an intensely exciting game this afternoon before 10,000 people, the score resulting 5-5.

It was a kicking game from the start to the finish, Romeyn having the better of it. Throughout the game the cadets gave evidence of being in better condition than their opponents, making no changes in their line up. Princeton's heavy center had a little the best of it.

YALE-CHICAGO A. A.

Plenty of Punting and Considerable Fumbling by Yale.

New Haven, Nov. 5.—Yale this afternoon defeated the Chicago Athletic association eleven at football by a score of 10 to 0. The game was characterized by plenty of punting on both sides and considerable fumbling by Yale at critical points.

Cornell-Williams.

Buffalo, New York, Nov. 5.—Cornell defeated Williams this afternoon 12 to 0. Rain began falling just before the players came out. There was a great deal of fumbling in consequence of the wet ball and grounds. Cornell's backs were very slow.

Haskell Indians—D. A. C.

Denver, Nov. 5.—The Indian football team from Haskell institute, Lawrence, Kan., today defeated the team of the Denver Athletic club with apparent ease. Score, Indians, 12; D. A. C., 5.

D. W. C.-Littleton.

Denver, Nov. 5.—The Denver Wheel club football team today defeated the team of the Littleton Athletic club by a score of 29 to 0, making five touchdowns and kicking goal four times. The Littleton players were noticeably deficient in team work.

FOOTBALL SCORES.

At Cambridge—Harvard 10; Pennsylvania 0.
At Buffalo—Cornell 12; Williams 0.
At Evanston, Ill.—Michigan 6; Northwestern 5.
At New Haven—Yale 10; Chicago A. A. 0.
At Bethlehem, Pa.—Lehigh 2; Lafayette 0.
At Carlisle, Pa.—Indians 45; Dickinson College 0.
At West Point—Princeton 5; West Point 5.
At Oskaloosa, Iowa—Iowa College 12; Penn College 0.
At Cleveland—Oberlin 11; Western Reserve University 0.
At Swarthmore, Pa.—Swarthmore 10; Franklin and Marshall 0.
At Columbus, Ohio—Case School 23; Ohio University 5.
At Minneapolis—Minnesota 5; University of North Dakota 0.
At Denver—Haskell Indians 12; D. A. C. 5.
At Denver—D. W. C. 29; Littleton A. C. 0.

THE REPLY OF SPAIN.

Rejected American Proposition as Was Expected.

Paris, Nov. 4.—The Spanish commissioners, in the course of a two hours' session of the peace conference today, flatly refused to accept Monday's proposition by the Americans to take the entire Philippine group and to reimburse Spain for her "pacific" expenditures there.

This negative action was expected. The Spanish commissioners had also a number of positive declarations which filled some 37 sheets of a typewritten presentment. In this statement the Spaniards held that the United States had no ultimate rights in the Philippine islands and could have none save by the consent of Spain in these negotiations and upon terms satisfactory to her.

The Spanish Contention.

According to the Spanish contention in the formal statement, the United States entertained no thought of annexing the Philippines when the protocol was signed or it would have been expressed in the protocol as clearly as the conditions regarding the cession of territory in the Antilles and the Orient. M. Cambon, before the signature of the protocol, received from Madrid—the presentment alleged—a cable message clearly setting forth that the maintenance of Spain's authority over the Philippines should not be affected by the protocol, to which reservation the United States made at that time no protest or objection.

This dispatch to M. Cambon, as the Spaniards claimed today, embodied also the view that the United States had no valid basis for claims in the archipelago.

Capitulation of Manila Involved.

It was further held today by Senor Rios and his colleagues that the capitulation of Manila, having occurred after the signing of the protocol and thus after the suspension of hostilities, was invalid.

With all this for a ground work, the Spaniards made their first positive move against the Americans and it constitutes their counter proposition. They charge upon the United States a wrongful appropriation of public moneys belonging to Spain by seizing the tariff duties at Manila and they formally demanded the return of these moneys in the sum of nearly a million dollars.

On the same premises the United States was today declared to have made and held as prisoners the Spanish troops at Manila in violation of international law, because done after the suspension of hostilities, under the protocol. A further charge was that by the imprisonment of the Spanish troops at Manila the United States had prevented Spain from quelling the insurrection and had thus contributed to the violence against Spain after the cessation of hostilities.

Cited a Precedent.

Today's Spanish presentment also cited the refusal of the Americans to consider the Cuban debt on the ground that it was not sanctioned in the protocol and demanded an adherence to this as a precedent to the discussion of the Philippines, regarding a cessation of which the Spanish commissioners held the protocol to make no mention. In support of these assertions, arguments and demands, the Spanish presentment invokes Spain's record in the correspondence by mail and telegraph, though it is not known unofficially whether the Spaniards produced the message said to have been sent from Madrid to M. Cambon at the time the protocol was signed, in which it was affirmed today, Spain reserved her Philippine sovereignty.

Adjourned Until Tuesday.

The presentment was read by Interpreter Ferguson, being rendered from the Spanish in which it was written, into English. At the close of the reading the Americans said they wished to have the Spanish statement rendered into written English for more careful consideration, and an adjournment was taken to Tuesday.

This evening the Spaniards affect to believe that the Americans had planned to develop the spirit of their Philippines demands before the American elections, but they decline to say whether they expect easier terms after the election.

The entire clerical force of the American commission will be busy the greater part of the night in handling the Spanish presentment and the council to the commissioners will at the same time examine it with a view to tomorrow's private session of the American commission when a response will be formulated.

AT SANTIAGO.

General Wood Prevents the Cuban General from Carrying Out Military Execution.

Santiago, Nov. 5.—An incident has occurred here which is causing much talk among the Cubans and may create ill feeling. The Cuban general, Perez, who has a half dozen times announced his intention to disband the troops under him, but has not yet done so, recently ordered the trial by court-martial of one of his men on a charge of deserting from the army in time of war. The prisoner was condemned to death, but before the sentence was executed notification was sent to Colonel Ray who laid the matter before General Wood, commander of the military department at Santiago. General Perez was at once informed that if the man was executed he and the firing party would be hanged as soon as the courts could legally sentence them. He was instructed that if a man committed a crime punishable under the civil law he should be turned over to the proper authorities, who would look into the case, but was told that under no circumstances would tribunals like those of the present insurgent army be allowed to try cases and sentence prisoners to death, or even to imprisonment.

Further, Perez was notified that the man now under sentence of death must be turned over to the American authorities if there was a charge against him, or be released.

Captain Chester of the United States cruiser Cincinnati, and a board of officers yesterday visited the wreck of the Spanish cruiser Cristobal Colon and finally decided that work on the sunken warship should be abandoned as, in their opinion there is no possible chance of raising her. The rest of the wrecking company who have been at work on the Spanish vessels have been ordered to proceed to Santiago harbor there to raise the Reina Mercedes and blow up the Merrimac.

A DISASTER AT SEA.

Ship Burned and Sunk Near Cape Charles.

Vineyard Haven, Mass., Nov. 5.—Captain Hale and a number of the crew and passengers of the Clyde line steamer Croatan for Wilmington, N. C., and Georgetown, S. C., arrived here this afternoon reporting that the steamer was burned and sunk off Cape Charles November 1. Five persons were drowned. The steamer carried a general cargo.

The names of the lost are:

SECOND ASSISTANT ENGINEER M'CARTHY of Nova Scotia.
STEWARD JAMES CURTIS of Jersey City.
OILER FRANK ———.
MRS. JAMES CURTIS, wife of steward.
JENNIE WILLARD (colored) of Wilmington.

Story of the Disaster.

The story of the disaster is told by Captain Hale and other officers of the unfortunate vessel as follows:

The Croatan was but 20 hours from New York on her way to Wilmington, with a smooth sea and calm weather when, at 3 p. m. a fireman came hurriedly on deck and reported that the ship was on fire. A general alarm was immediately given and an effort was made to lower the boats but the fire spread with such rapidity that all efforts to reach them were unavailing because of the flames. In fact, in less than 10 minutes after the fire was reported the ship was completely enveloped in flames from stem to stern. Shortly after the fire was discovered an explosion took place in the cargo which blew off the after hatches. A second explosion followed a few minutes later and the ship was then a mass of flames. It was at this time that Captain Hale seeing that to remain on the vessel meant sure death, gave orders for all hands to jump overboard and save themselves as best they could. The gallant captain was the last man to leave the ship, remaining on deck with the first officer until they were completely enveloped in flames and the vessel had commenced to sink.

There Was No Panic.

There seemed to be no panic on board and the men and women, after lashing on their life preservers, calmly leaped into the water, seeing that their chances of escape were much more certain than if they remained on board the burning ship. Some of the passengers had their faces scorched and many had their clothing on fire when they leaped into the water. The captain and first officer succeeded in securing a yawl boat which had been damaged in lowering and by hard work rescued eight persons from the water.

The burning ship was sighted by the four masted schooner Alice E. Clark, which lay about six miles off and her captain sent a boat and crew to aid in the work of rescue. They succeeded in rescuing 2 persons, many of whom had been in the water an hour or more and had become nearly exhausted. They were taken on board the Clark and given every possible attention. The rescued persons are being cared for here at the Seamen's Bethel and the homes of citizens and will proceed to New York tomorrow.

No explosives were known to be among the ship's cargo and the origin of the fire is a mystery to her officers and crew.

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[illegible]

The Record Being Well Maintained at Cripple Creek.

JACK POT'S GOOD PRODUCTION

Turning a Good Deal of Money Into the Company in the Shape of Royalties — Moon-Anchor's Record is All Smelting Ore—Raven Continues to Do Well — The Specimen Lessees Forward Four Lots.

It is almost superfluous to mention that the shipping mines of the Cripple Creek district continue to make the fine showing which they have been doing for months and months past. In very few instances is there a record of a falling off in production for any reason whatever, but, on the other hand, there are no startling increases although a gradual gaining the aggregate.

Out of the many shipments made in the camp during the past week the following are only a few examples:

Moon-Anchor.

The Moon-Anchor company's production last week was confined to smelting ore—at least only that grade was sent out from the mine. Of this very satisfactory quality just 225 tons were shipped.

Jack Pot.

Lessees on the Jack Pot claim are still producing a large amount of high grade ore. The shipments from October 22 to 27 amounted to 209 tons, with a gross value of $11,466 and a net value of $9,0[illegible]. Of this amount the company received $2,260 in royalties. The lease is looking better than ever, and by the first of January it is expected that shipments will amount to 1,250 tons per month.

Dante.

Two of the lessees operating on the Dante, on Bull hill, sent out shipments last week. One car of ore went from the well-known Mattoon lease and the other from the one entitled the Close Shave.

Pinnacle.

From the Mitchel claim, belonging to the Pinnacle company and being operated under lease a car of ore was consigned to the Taylor and Brunton sampler last week. The exact weight and value is not know at this writing.

Monument.

A total of 75 tons of ore that will average very well was sent out from the Monument mine on Battle mountain last week.

Raven.

The Raven mine continues to maintain its improved showing and sent out at least 100 tons of ore last week.

Specimen.

The following shipments were made by lessees on the Specimen during the week. From Seller and Lowe, 1½ tons at $177 per ton, and five tons at $76.00 per ton, from Holden & Co., 6½ tons at $15 per ton; from the Canon City and Cripple Creek Leasing company, 15 tons at $28.20 per ton.

New Haven.

The Eclipse No. 1 of the New Haven company, after a long idleness is again being worked. H. L. Shepherd has the lease. He took it only a few days ago, and already has out a car load of mineral that will run better than two ounces. Tomorrow he will start work on the bottom of the shaft at about 200 feet, and expects to make the property become what it should long ago have been—a regular producer.

Joe Dandy.

It is with difficulty that any information is ever obtained from the Joe Dandy. Two people own the ground, and one of them—Mr. William Coe—is constantly on the property. As the mine is strictly a private corporation, the owners are loth to talk about what they have, but they are making money and making it rapidly, if one can judge by the number of ore teams that loiter about the property from day to day.

Lafayette.

Superintendent J. Cutting, who is now engaged in sinking the main shaft of the Lafayette to the 550-foot level, has cut into ore in the bottom of the shaft at a depth of 575 feet, and will now sink upon as long as the vein remains in the perpendicular shaft. Repeated tests show values better than two ounces to the ton.

Vindicator.

The Vindicator is now one of the big shippers of the district. Last month from the company's workings 1,700 tons were sent out and from shafts worked by lessees about 1,100, making the total for October 2,800 tons. When the new ore bins and ore house are completed and the spur of the Golden Circle railroad is in operation to the mine the Vindicator will ship at the rate of 150 tons per day. The mineral is in sight and it only requires breaking.

Golden Cycle.

The output from the Legal Tender last month averaged 50 tons per day. The greater portion of it was low grade mill ore.

Little Pearl.

Ashby & Co., on the Little Pearl, have opened a five-foot vein of very promising looking quartz. Assays have been obtained on the rock running as high as $10.

Acacia.

The Burns, owned by the Acacia company, on Bull hill, is looking up. Four sets of lessees are now in ore. The best showing is probably in the Leach block, where, at a depth of 50 feet, there is 18 inches running from $20 to $50.

Christmas.

Moore and Johnson sent out 75 tons of medium grade ore Saturday from their lease on the Christmas.

Anaconda.

The Anaconda mine is now making a little money, while the greater portion of the force is still kept pounding away opening up the big estate. The production daily is about 35 tons of mill rock, and every few days a car load of high grade that has an average value of $150 is also sent out.

Guess.

Lessees Byers and Griswold are loading a car load of screenings from their lease on the Guess, on Squaw mountain, estimated at two ounces. The ore is coming from a drift run at a depth of 40 feet from the bottom of an incline shaft.

BLUE BELL AFFAIRS.

Report That There Is an Over-Issue of the Stock Is Absolutely Untrue.

A report gained some circulation yesterday that there was an over-issue of the Blue Bell company's stock.

The Gazette is in a position to inform the readers that this is entirely incorrect, and that such a report is absolutely untrue.

Secretary J. M. Hawkins, who was approached concerning the matter, was quite indignant that such a report should have gained circulation. He stated that it was absolutely false, and that the company's books were open to inspection.

Mr. Hawkins was quite mystified as to the reason why such a report should be going the rounds and was very anxious to learn who was responsible for it and the reason why.

The rumor seems to have started in Cripple Creek, but the author of it, or the reason, seems to be enshrouded in mystery.

COLORADO SPRINGS MINING EXCHANGE [illegible]

Colorado Springs, Nov. 5.—The last act of the week at the Mining Stock association was somewhat disappointing for although there was a number of heavy traders the prices were weak. Things started off in the mines list badly with Elkton selling at 96¾ from the start, and at one time during the call it dropped down as far as 94. After that, however, it advanced to 96½, at which the last 700 shares were sold. Jack Pot was again a heavy seller and with over 20,000 sales made an advance during the call from 21 to 22, the closing price being, however, considerably below the highest price of the week.

Portland fell off among the other stocks and was down to $1.42½ at the close of the call. Theresa also declined, and was going at 7¾ at the end of business while Union on the other hand advanced from 19¾ to 21 with 27,000 sales. Work was another busy one with a total of 65,000 sales and managed to hold its own at 10 and better although it only did just manage to maintain that figure on the last 11,000 shares which changed hands. Pharmacist dropped off to 2¾. Moon-Anchor was steady at 1.18 and better and Isabella held steady at 25 cents and better.

In the prospects stocks Mobile showed strength at 2¾. Trachyte sold as high as 2⅞ with 22,000 sales while there was quite a strong demand for Alamo at 5 and Fanny Rawlings at 46½ and 47. The star trader of the call was Findley with very near 100,000 shares to its credit. Considering the large number of selling orders on the floor and the very large movement of stock it is surprising that the price did not change either upward or downward more than it did. As it was, however, the last sales at 16¼ recorded a loss of ⅜ a cent from the opening figure.

Mountain Beauty in the unlisted stocks, like Findley in the prospects, remained the busy one, 4⅛ being its favorite figure. It had a total of 106,000 shares to its credit today and the price ranged from 4 to 4¼. There was a slight gain from the opening to the close. Independence T. and M. and something less than 5,000 sales and made a slight gain, closing at 54. Republic was busy at 3½. Gold Sovereign at 3¼ and Christmas at 8.

Shipping Mines.

	Bid	Ask	Sales
Argentum-Juniata	....	....	....
Anaconda	52¾	54	1500
C. C. Cons.	7½	7¾	1000
Elkton Cons.	96¾	97¼	7200
El Paso	11	12½	....
Favorite	2¾	....	....
Franklin-Roby	....	....	....
Gold and Globe	1½	1¾	1000
Gold Crater	....	....	....
Golden Fleece	25	30	....
Ingham Consolidated	7¼	8	....
Isabella	25½	26	2500
Jack Pot	21⅞	22	21500
Lillie	1 15	....	....
Longfellow	9	11	....
Matoa	28½	29	....
Mollie Gibson	21	....	....
Moon-Anchor	1 18	1 19¼	500
Pharmacist	3¾	3⅞	3000
Portland	1 42½	1 43	7500
Prince Albert	2	2½	....
Rubicon	....	....	....
Specimen	3½	3¾	1000
Theresa	7⅝	7¾	4500
Union	20¾	21	27200
Work	9⅞	10⅛	65000
Prospects.			
Altamont	1	....	....
Alamo	5	5⅛	20500
Banner Gold	008	0085	4000
Bob Lee	003	005	....
Creede and C. C.	3¼	4	....
Currency	3	4	....
C. O. D.	....	....	....
Croesus	0035	015	....
Cosmos	....	....	....
Des Moines	1½	1⅝	....
Franklin	07	08	....
Fanny Rawlings	46	....	2600
Findley	16⅛	16⅜	97500
Good Hope	....	....	....
Hayden Gold	0065	0085	....
Ida May	....	....	....
Lexington	....	....	....
Magnet Rock	1⅜	1½	....
Marion Gold	....	....	....
Mount Rosa	18¼	18½	800
Mobile	2⅝	2¾	4000
New Haven	2	2⅛	6000
Oriole	1	....	....
Pilgrim Consolidated	....	....	....
Pinnacle	....	....	1000
Silver Gold	001	....	....
Trachyte	2⅞	3	23000

Unlisted Stocks.

	Bid	Ask	Sales
Atlantic and P.	....	003	....
Anchoria Leland	72	....	....
American Con.	2½	....	500
Arcadia Con.	2¾	2⅞	....
Ben Hur	3¾	....	....
Buckhorn	2⅛	2¼	2000
Blue Bell	2⅝	2¾	1000
Battle Mountain	36	37	....
C. C. and Manitou	2½	2¾	....
Colfax	1	1¼	....
Copper Mountain	2	2¼	....
Columbine Victor	13	14½	....
Dante	5	7	....
Defender	0015	0025	....
Enterprise	3¾	....	....
Ernestine	002	....	....
Fanny B.	002	....	....
Flower of the West	1	1⅛	....
Golden Age	006	007	....
Granite Hill	1¼	....	....
Garfield Con.	12	....	....
Gould	6	6¾	....
Gold King	79	81	....
Golden Eagle	1⅝	....	....
Gold Coin	1.23	....	....
Gold Sovereign	3	3¼	2000
Goldstone	0065	007	....
Humboldt G. and S.	1	....	....
Independence	....	....	1700
Ironclad	....	4	....
Jefferson	....	8¼	....
Kimberly	2¾	2⅞	....
Keystone	5	5¾	....
Ladessa	0045	0055	....
Lottie Gibson	002	004	....
Lorraine	....	02	....
Magna Charta	1½	....	....
Milwaukee and C. C.	....	002	....
Mutual	1	2¼	....
Mountain Beauty	4⅛	4¼	136000
Monarch	1½	2	....
Nugget	1½	5	....
Ophir	....	11	....
Pappoose	1	1½	....
Reno	....	2	....
Republic	3⅜	3½	6000
Ramona	1⅝	2	....
Rattler	2	2¼	....
Sacremento	1	1¼	1000
Squaw Mt. Tun.	1½	1⅞	....
Shannon	0025	0045	....
Virginia M.	3	....	1000
Wheel of Fortune	....	004	....

MINES: Anaconda, 700 at 52½, 200 at 52⅞, 600 at [illegible]; Cripple Creek Consolidated, 1000 at 7⅝; Elkton 700 at 96¾, 100 at 96⅞, 500 at 97, 700 at 96½, 200 at 96, 500 at 95, 1100 at 94, 700 at 95¾, 500 at 96½; Gold and Globe, 1000 at 1⅝; Jack Pot, 1500 at 21, 1500 at 21¼, 2000 at 21⅝, 7000 at 21½, 2500 at 21¾, 1500 at 22; Moon-Anchor, 100 at $1.18, 400 at $1.18½; Pharmacist, 5000 at 3¾; Specimen, 1000 at 3⅞; Portland, 2000 at $1.42½, 1000 at $1.42½, 500 at $1.42, 500 at $1.43, 700 at $1.43½, 3000 at $1.44; Theresa, 2000 at 7¾, 1000 at 7⅝, 1000 at 8, 500 at 8½; Union, 2000 at 19¾, 1200 at 20, 1000 at 20⅛, 6000 at 20¼, 500 at 20½, 11600 at 21, 500 at 20⅞; Work, 24,500 at 10, 32000 at 10⅛, 1000 at 10¼, 2500 at 10½, 1500 at 10⅝.

PROSPECTS—Alamo, 20500 at 5. Banner, 4000 at $[illegible] per 1000; Fanny Rawlings, 500 at 46½, 500 at 46, 2000 at 47; Mt. Rosa, 500 at 18, 500 at 18½; Mobile, 4000 at 2¾; New Haven, 6000 at 2; 2⅛; Pinnacle, 4000 at 2½; Trachyte, 000 at 2⅞, 1400 at 3, 6000 at 2¾; Findley, 9000 at 17, 500 at 17½, 3000 at 16⅞, 2000 at 16¾, 9500 at 16⅝, 23000 at 16½, 9500 at 16⅞, 11000 at 16¼, 5000 at 16.

UNLISTED—American Consolidated, 500 at 2½, 1000 at 2½; Buckhorn, 2000 at 2¼; Blue Bell, 1000 at 2¾; Gold Sovereign, 2000 at 3⅛; Gould, 1000 at 6½; Christmas, 5000 at 8; Independence T. and M., 2500 at 53½, 700 at 53¾, 500 at 54; Mt. Beauty, 27000 at 4, 84000 at 4⅛, 19000 at 4¼; Sacramento, 1000 at 1; Republic, 6000 at 3½; Virginia M., 100 at 3.

Shipping Mines.

	Bid.	Ask	Sales
Argentum J	56	....	1600
Anaconda	51	51½	100
Cripple Creek Con.	7⅞	8	....
Elkton Con.	90⅛	90¼	11750
El Paso	10	12	....
Favorite	2½	....	5000
Franklin Roby	....	....	....
Gold and Globe	1½	1⅝	....
Gold Crater	....	....	....
Golden Fleece	....	....	....
Ingham Con.	8½	8¾	1000
Isabella	25¼	26	5750
Jack Pot	22⅞	23	29150
Lillie	1.15	1.25	....
Longfellow	....	....	....
Matoa	28½	29	9500
Mollie Gibson	21¼	....	....
Moon Anchor	1.18	1.19	100
Pharmacist	4¼	4½	1500
Portland	1.41	1.41½	250
Prince Albert	2	2½	....
Rubicon	3½	4	....
Specimen	....	....	....
Theresa	....	....	6500
Union	21⅝	22¼	5000
Work	10⅛	10¼	3000
Prospects.			
Altamont	....	....	....
Alamo	....	....	8000
Banner	008	0085	....
Bob Lee	0035	0045	....
Creede and C. C.	....	....	....
Currency	....	....	....
C. O. D.	3½	....	....
Croesus	001	015	....
Cosmos	....	....	....
Des Moines	1⅝	2	2600
Franklin	007	008	....
Fanny Rawlings	48	....	1600
Findley	15¾	16	59600
Good Hope	....	....	....
Hayden Gold	0065	0085	....
Ida May	....	....	....
Lexington	6½	7½	....
Magnet Rock	1⅜	1½	....
Marion Gold	....	....	....
Mount Rosa	18	20	....
Mobile	2½	2⅝	39000
New Haven	2⅛	2¼	9000
Oriole	1	1⅛	2600
Pilgrim Con.	....	....	2000
Silver Gold	....	....	....
Trachyte	2¾	3	8000
Pinnacle	2½	3	10000

Unlisted Stocks.

	Bid	Ask	Sales
Anchoria L.	71	73	....
Aola	009	1½	....
American Con.	2½	3	....
Arcadia Con	2½	3	....
Acacia	4⅝	5	....
Ben Hur	3⅝	3⅞	....
Buckhorn	2	2⅛	....
Blue Bell	2⅞	3⅛	....
Battle Mountain	36	37	1000
C. C. and Manitou	2⅞	....	3530
K and N	006	007	....
Colfax	1	1⅛	....
Copper Mountain	2	2¼	2000
Columbine Victor	....	11	....
Dante	....	7	....
Enterprise	3¾	....	....
Ernestine	002	....	....
Fanny B.	002	0025	....
Flower of the West	1	1¼	1000
Golden Age	006	008	....
Granite Hill	1¼	1½	....
Garfield Con	12	13	....
Gould	6½	6¾	3000
Gold King	80½	....	5000
Golden Eagle	1¾	2½	....
Gold Coin	1.23	1.30	....
Gold Sovereign	3¼	3½	5000
Henrietta	002	005	....
Independence	55½	56	6200
Goldstone	0065	007	....
Garfield Con.	12	13	500
Humboldt G and S	1¼	....	....
Ironclad	....	4	....
Jefferson	....	8¼	....
Kimberly	2½	3	....
Keystone	5⅛	5½	....
Ladessa	....	006	....
Lottie Gibson	002	001	....
Loraine	....	002	....
Magna Charta	1½	2	....
Mutual	....	2½	....
Mountain Beauty	4¾	4⅞	111600
Monarch	1½	2	....
Old Gold	....	006	....
Princess Gold	2½	3⅞	....
Pappoose	1	1½	....
Reno	1½	2	....
Republic	3⅛	3¾	1000
Ramona	1½	1⅞	....
Rattler	....	2¼	....
Sacremento	4⅛	4¼	6000
Squaw Mt. Tun.	1	1½	1000
Shannon	004	0045	....
Silver State	0035	0055	....
Virginia M.	3	3¼	....
Wheel of Fortune	3	4	....

Separate Sales.

MINES: Argentum Juniata 50 at 25½, 50 at 26½; Anaconda 100 at 53; Elkton 50 at 97½, 6700 at 99, 600 at 99¼, 1000 at 99½, 500 at 99⅜, 500 at 99¾, 2250 $1.00, 300 at $1.00¼, 1500 at $1.00½, 100 at $1.00¾; Favorite 5000 at 2½; Ingham 1000 at 8, 1000 at 8⅜, 9070 at 8½; Isabella 350 at 25½, 7000 at 25¾, 1000 at 26; Jack Pot 2000 at 22¾, 7000 at 22⅞, 9000 at 23, 2000 at 23⅛, 6000 at 23¼, 33 at 20; Matoa 600 at 29, 1000 at 29½; Moon Anchor 300 at $1.18, 500 at $1.18½, 3000 $1.18¾, 300 at $1.19, 2050 at $1.20; Pharmacist 4000 at 4, 9000 at 4¼, 1000 at 4⅛, 20,500 at 4½; Portland 1000 at $1.43, 200 at $1.44, 1100 at $1.45; Union 15,500 at 22, 15,000 at 22⅛, 1000 at 22¼, 4000 at 22⅜, 3000 at 23, 10,500 at 22½, 500 at 21⅛, 1500 at 22⅝, 1000 at 22⅞; Work 6900 at 10¼, 3000 at 10⅜, 19000 at 10½, 10,100 at 10⅝, 14,000 at 10¾, 12,500 at 10⅞.

PROSPECTS: Alamo, 2,000 at 5, 6,000 at 5⅛; Des Moines, 2,600 at 1⅞; Fanny Rawlings, 100 at 47, 1000 at 47½, 500 at 48; Mobile, 1,600 at 2¾, 17,000 at 3, 1,000 at 3⅛, 5,000 at 3⅛; New Haven, 3,000 at 2⅛, 6,000 at 2¼; Pilgrim, 2,000 at 3; Oriole, 2,000 at 1⅛; Pinnacle, 10,000 at 3; Trachyte, 1,000 at 3, 3,000 at 2¾; Findley, 6,500 at 16⅞, 2,000 at 15⅞, 3,000 at 15⅞, 1,000 at 16, 1,000 at 16¼, 8,500 at 16½, 1,000 at 16⅝, 2,000 at 16⅞, 19,000 at 17, 3,000 at 17⅛, 1,500 at 17¼, 1,000 at 17¼, 1,000 at 17⅜, 1,000 at 17½, 1,000 at 17⅝.

UNLISTED: Battle Mountain, 1,000 at 37; Colorado City and Manitou, 530 at 2½, 3,000 at 2⅝; Copper Mountain, 2,000 at 2¼; Garfield Consolidated, 1,500 at 12; Flower of the West, 1,000 at 1¼; Gold Sovereign, 1,000 at 3⅜, 13,000 at 3½, 1,000 at 3⅝; Gold King 2,000 at 80, 500 at 81, 500 at 80½; Independence T. and M., 2,500 at 55, 700 at 54½, 1,500 at 55½, 1,000 at 55¾, 500 at 55⅞; Mountain Beauty, 4,400 at 4½, 3,000 at 4⅝, 12,000 at 4¾, 9,000 at 4⅞.

LEXINGTON'S GROWTH.

A Fine Showing Being Made—November Will Beat the Record.

The Horner-Black lease on the north end of the Clara D. claim of the Lexington Gold Mining company shipped during the month of October $6,000 worth of ore, taken out in the course of development.

On this the company receives 25 per cent royalty. A drift has been run at the 90-foot level along the ore chute for a distance of eighty feet, in ore all the way of an average value of over $30 to the ton.

No stoping as yet has been done between this level and the one at 150 feet.

Three of the lessees on the property of this company are now shipping pay ore.

It is expected that the receipts from royalties in November will be the largest in the history of the company.

Murder and Suicide.

Portland, Ore., Nov. 8.—Andrew C. Groom this afternoon shot and killed his wife, Mattie C. Groom, and then killed himself in a lodging house at 245 Front street. Jealousy is believed to have been the cause of the tragedy. Mrs. Groom, whose parents are highly respected residents of San Jose, Cal., has lately been employed at music halls in this city.

Notes and Comments Mostly of Cripple Creek News.

REGARDING THE WORK BOOM

It is Due to a Strike by Lessee Finn —Jack Pot's Good Showing May Also Have Something to Do With it—A Kimberly Shipment — Average About $60 per Ton—Good Values Below the Phonolite — The Coarse Work of the Denver Papers—Rich Ore Stolen.

A good many have been wondering why there has been such a boom in Work stock during the past few days. Hundreds of thousands of shares of it have changed hands and the price has been advanced from about 9 to 11 cents per share. Since the first excitement in the stock a good many buyers have been making inquiries and as a result a good many are still wondering why there was a boom in the stock.

So far as can be learned there appears to be but little cause for the great activity and advance in the stock. One of the reasons given out is that Lessee Finn had made a strike. This is true. Lessee Finn has made a strike, but it does not give promise of being of such tremendous proportions as to warrant a wild rush after the stock. The Finn strike was made on the fourth level in a drift run on the Welsh and Nestor vein from the main Morning Glory workings. This is supposed to be a continuation of the chute opened up by Claig on the third level. At this point it was only 20 feet long and 18 inches wide and the gross production from it was less than $3,000, although the stoping was carried up to the level above.

May Be Larger and Richer.

At the greater depth at which it has been opened up by Mr. Finn, it may, of course, have increased in dimensions and richness, but this is only a possible fact which still remains to be proved.

The advance in the price of Work is probably also accelerated by the good showing made by the Creston lessees on the Jack Pot. Lessee Boyd has been producing from the same vein on adjoining Work territory, but so far the results have been quite disappointing as compared with what was expected by the showing made on the Jack Pot.

Kimberly Shipping.

Insiders on the Kimberly company are of the opinion that the stock is worth a good deal more than it is selling for at the present time. "The public seems to be a little frightened of Beacon hill," said one of them yesterday, "and think that the values do not go down below the phonolite. This, however, is no more true of Beacon hill than any other hill in the camp. The Portland company has proved that the veins increased in size and values after reaching the granite of Battle mountain, and it has been left for the Kimberly company to prove the same thing for Beacon hill. The main shaft on the Kimberly company's ground is 220 feet, and the last 100 feet of the vein has been followed down between granite walls and as there have been shipments made from the vein at its greatest depth it does not look as if the values were playing out in the granite."

The Rucy lease terminated on the first day of the present month. His winding up shipment consisted of from 35 to 40 tons of ore which is expected to average $60 per ton.

New Lease Granted.

A new lease has been granted on this territory and will be operated by a syndicate of six mining men who will develop the ground pretty thoroughly. The first thing to be done will be to sink the shaft another 50 feet, and then drift both ways on the vein. Three veins have been coming together from the surface and their point of contact is near at hand. It is thought, in fact, that with 25 feet more work they will have joined, when it is hoped that production and shipments will become much heavier.

This vein yields some nice specimens of galena ore with handsome crystallization and showing some sylvanite.

The X-ray pictures showing the gold in Kimberly ore are curious as well as convincing.

Brokers' Comments.

In the rounds made by the mining man of the Gazette comments of all kinds are heard from day to day. Lately a great many remarks have been made concerning the action of the Denver newspapers concerning the comparative prominence given to the Denver and Colorado Springs stock markets. In the Denver papers the Denver mining stocks markets are given a tremendous amount of prominence. The articles concerning it are given the dignity (?) of a scare head and what the reporter cannot think to say about it is supplied in full by Tom, Dick and Harry. On the other hand the doings on the Colorado Springs markets are told in a few lines and the quotation list poked away in a corner.

Pretty Coarse Work.

The brokers seem to think that this is pretty coarse work for alleged state papers to indulge in. It certainly is not good newspaper work for the Colorado Springs Mining Stock association is recognized as being head and ears above the Denver exchange in every respect and by its members from four to five times as much business is done every day as is done by the brokers of Denver, and which, by the bye, is not going to be changed by the cheap boosting of the Denver papers.

In the Thursday papers the facts were presented under the same conditions as usual—that is all the prominence was given to the little Denver exchange while the record of the Colorado Springs market was still poked away in a corner. As a matter of fact the actual business recorded showed that 458,641 shares were bought and sold in this city while less than 100,000 shares changed hands in Denver. The difference in cash results would show even a more vivid comparison for in the mines stocks (the high priced ones) only 14,300 shares were traded in in Denver as against 151,376 in Colorado Springs. The prospects stocks showed 153,510 in the Springs as against 35,000 in Denver and the unlisted stocks 147,765 in the Springs as against 41,000 in Denver.

The general opinion among the brokers of this city seems to be that the Denver papers are trying to put up a pretty dirty job, but that at the same time they are chasing a shadow.

Rich Ore Stolen.

Regret and indignation will be felt when it is learned that the lessees on lot 7 of School section 16, in the Cripple Creek district have had some of their rich ore stolen.

Some days ago a car of ore was sent out from the mine. With it was about a dozen sacks of their highest grade ore, consisting of heavy sylvanite rock. When the car arrived at its destination, imagine the surprise and disgust of the owners to find that these sacks had been abstracted. Not a sign of it has yet been found and the unfortunate lessees fear that it has become irrecoverable.

Whitehorn.

Special to the Gazette.

Whitehorn, Colo., Nov. 3.—The long looked for "boom," so to speak, has arrived and Whitehorn will experience lively times from now on.

The Careman Mines, Land and Tunnel company, through their general manager, C. T. Arzeno, have closed up all conflicting and adverse litigation, and will now "start operations on a large scale." They have already begun on the "remodeling of the town plat," and a corps of engineers is at work laying off streets and blocks. The contracts for grading have been let to Victor parties and three teams have started from that place for Whitehorn. Some 30 men are employed on "annual work" and the McRay Brothers were awarded a 100-foot contract on the Cameron tunnel, now in 350 feet. This company recently purchased from the Faucet Bros. and Covey all of their claims laying adjacent to the town, and are patenting those remaining properties for half of the surface. They also bought several other parties out and own the greater part of the townsite.

Another encouraging deal is the lifting of the bonds on the Independence and Cameron by Mr. O. W. Crawford, through the agency of this gentleman's negotiations. This valuable property is now in shape to operate and Cy Dore has orders, as manager, to put a force of miners at work stoping ore from the different shafts, some four in number. All of these show a large amount of high grade ore. A conservative estimate by parties competent to judge place the value of ores now in sight at $250,000. There is no reason to doubt this estimate for there is a continuous ore chute for 500 feet along the vein of the Cameron and Gold Eagle vein, varying in width from one to three feet and carrying an average of three ounces per ton in gold. Time will prove this a bonanza mine and the owners are to be congratulated on possessing such a valuable property.

E. Orton opened another large vein on one of his claims and pannings show coarse gold and pieces as large as pin heads are occasionally found. This is on the belt which includes Bray mountain and rich veins of the Little Johny, Nancy Hanks, Chance and Rudolph properties. The free gold is found in decomposed quartz and oxides of iron and copper. This section is gradually improving, and increased attention is being paid to the different properties now being operated.

FINDLEY IN BONANZA.

Two Leases on the Property in Pay Ore.

Special to the Gazette.

Cripple Creek, Nov. 4.—It has developed this evening that the Findley is in bonanza. Both the Carpenter and Steelsmith leases on that property, carrying separate and distinct veins, have ore at depth that will run anywhere from four to six and eight hundred dollars to the ton and no, a little of it, but in both places the tale will measure at least 16 inches in width of the grade mentioned while alongside of it there is from two to three feet of from one to two ounce ore. The utmost secrecy has been observed in both of these leases but tonight all the facts in the case leaked out. Yesterday from the Carpenter lease ore was hoisted to the surface through the Russell shaft on the Hull City property which necessitated a drift through the claim known as the Minnie Bell, title to which is claimed by Russell of the Russell and Allen lease of the Hull City placer. This ore is of the grade mentioned and its width is a trifle better than three feet. That this chute is continuous through the property is demonstrated by the fact that on the Shafroth the continuation of the vein and chute was opened up the other day at 100 feet below surface. Here the vein was scarcely in place as the wash was very deep, but the ore taken out runs better than eight ounces. Sinking on the Shafroth is still going on. On the Steelsmith shaft, where ore was first found is not positively known but in a drift cut at 150 feet, it is known 18 inches of talc that averages $600 to the ton and two feet of quartz worth two ounces to the ton has been cut. Ore bins are now going up and they are preparing to take out the mineral. A contract has been let to put this shaft down to the 300 point.

The manager of the Hull City placer bet a suit of clothes tonight that the Findley stock would be selling for a dollar before a year from now.

From Cariboo.

Reports received in this city yesterday from Cariboo indicate considerable activity among the mines in that section. It is expected that there will be many shipping mines there inside of the next three months.

The best strike of the season was made a few days ago on the North Park, immediately adjoining the Midas and Monte Carlo. Shaft 16 feet deep, eight inches of ore that sample $860 gold per ton.

The St. Louis is drifting each way from the 270-foot level, and has good ore in each drift. The first class is being shipped to Denver and the mill dirt treated at Nederland.

The Shoshone has just encountered good ore in their shaft at a depth of 150 feet. They have increased their force so as to continue sinking and drift each way on ore body with three shifts.

The Savannah has been bonded to Cripple Creek parties for $50,000. Development will be commenced at once with two shifts.

The Dorchester parties have just let a contract for 100 feet of sinking from the bottom of the present 80-foot shaft. Their ore is of a very high grade.

The lessees of Larimer County mine have opened a large vein within their tunnel. It is said to assay 320 per ton gold. They are now negotiating for purchase of the property.

The Monte Carlo, operated by Colorado Springs parties, has considerable work done and plenty of ore in sight. They are now excavating for the purpose of erecting a shaft house and hoisting plant. This is one of the best veins in the district and with development will prove a bonanza.

Ed De Witt has just concluded the sale of the Jolly Tar. The figure is not known. Ed is now making arrangements to work his Maple Leaf lode, which is a first-class prospect.

The Monitor people have just completed the upraise connecting the 100-foot and 200-foot levels. Stoping will commence at once. They will ship at least five wagonloads per day to Boulder.

The Belcher is again to go on the shipping list. They have just completed the erection of a modern hoisting plant and are now unwatering the mine. There is plenty of good ore in sight in this property and the lessees will increase their bank accounts largely from this investment.

Judge Donnelly has sold his Goat Rock claim to Cripple Creek parties. The purchasers have let a contract for the erection of a shaft house. As soon as hoisting plant is in place sinking will begin and another shipper added to the list.

A station is now being cut in the East St. Louis shaft at a depth of 200 feet. Drifting will be pushed each way from the shaft. The last lot of assorted ore shipped to Denver netted the owners $87 per ton. As they have a large quantity of low-grade ore in sight bins are being erected preparatory to shipping regularly to Culbertson.

Rufus Gray has leased the Garfield and is sinking a shaft close to the Monte Carlo side-line. This is one of the old shippers, and is expected to repeat itself.

From present indications Cariboo will have 50 shipping mines in the course of a few months.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at Pueblo, Colo., Oct. 22, 1898.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of county court, at Colorado Springs, Colo., on Dec. 11, 1898, viz: William T. Hill of Fountain, Colo., H. E. 8105 for the e ½ sw ¼ sw ¼ sw ¼ sec. 20, and ne ¼ nw ¼ sec. 29, tp 15, s r 64.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: James Williams, of Fountain, Colo., William M. Meobley, of Franceville Junction, Colo; Duron C. Dodge and Benjamin F. Schamp, of Colorado Springs, Colo.

J. R. Gordon, Register.

First Insertion Oct. 26 1898.
Last Insertion Nov. 30, 1898.

SUMMONS.

State of Colorado, County of El Paso, ss. In the County Court.

Mrs. L. E. Kinney and Belle Ord, Plaintiffs, Versus Margaret Thompson, formerly Margaret Smith; Thomas A. McMorris, Trustee, and W. T. Liggett as the County Clerk of El Paso County, Colo., Successor in Trust, defendants.

The People of the State of Colorado,

To Margaret Thompson, formerly Margaret Smith; Thomas A. McMorris, Trustee, and W. T. Liggett, as the County Clerk of El Paso County, Colo., Successor in Trust, the defendant above named, greeting:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above-named plaintiffs in the county court of El Paso county, state of Colorado, and answer the complaint therein within 20 days after the service hereof, if served within this county; or if served out of this county, or by publication, within 30 days after the service thereof, exclusive of the day of service; or judgment by default will be taken against you according to the prayer of the complaint, and if a copy of the complaint in the above-entitled action be not served with this summons, or if the service hereof be made out of this state, then 10 days additional to the time hereinabove specified for appearance and answer will be allowed before the taking of judgment by default as aforesaid.

The said action is brought to find amount due upon a note executed by Margaret Thompson, formerly Smith, to plaintiffs on March 25, 1897, for $200, due one year after date, with interest at two per cent per month, nothing having been paid thereon; that plaintiffs recover the same with costs and $50 attorney's fees, that a mortgage on lot 3, block 21 in East Colorado City, El Paso county, Colorado, and S. E. ¼ of N. E ¼ and N. E. ¼ of S. E. ¼ of section 9; and S. W. ¼ of N. W. ¼ and N. W. ¼ of S. W. ¼ of section 10, township 1? south, range 71 west of sixth principal meridian, and recorded in book 159, page 325, of the records of said county, given to secure said note be foreclosed, that said premises be sold by the sheriff of said county, according to law and the practice of this court; that the proceeds of said sale be applied to the payment of costs of said sale and suit, taxes on said premises and redemption of same from tax sale, attorney's fees and said note, interest and mortgage, that defendants and all persons claiming any interest, right or lien in said premises be barred and foreclosed; that the plaintiffs have judgment against defendant, Thompson, for any deficiency remaining after applying proceeds of said sale; that any party may purchase said premises; that the sheriff execute a deed to purchaser, as provided by law, and that he be let into possession upon production of such deed; that plaintiffs have all other and further legal and equitable relief as to the court may seem meet and proper, as will more fully appear from the complaint in said action to which reference is here made.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear, and to answer the said complaint as above required, the said complainants will apply to the court for the relief therein demanded.

Given under my hand and the seal of said court, at Colorado Springs, in said county, this 24th day of August, A. D. 1898.

(SEAL) Clay H. White, Clerk.

First insertion October 19, 1898.
Last insertion November 9, 1898.

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.

In the matter of the estate of Albert E. Touzalin.

Notice is hereby given, that on Monday, the 21st day of November, A. D. 1898, being one of the regular days of the November term of the county court of El Paso county, in the state of Colorado, we, Charles S. Maurice and Edward C. Perkins, executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, will appear before the judge of said court, present our final settlement as such executors, pray the approval of the same, and will then apply to be discharged as such executors, at which time and place any person in interest may appear and present objections to the same if any there be.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colorado, Oct. 19, 1898. Charles S. Maurice, Edward C. Perkins,

Executors of the Last Will and Testament of Albert E. Touzalin, Deceased.

First insertion Oct. 26, 1898.
Last insertion, Nov. 16, 1898.

SUMMONS.

State of Colorado, County of El Paso, ss. In the District Court.

William P. Bonbright, William F. Fisher and Irving W. Bonbright, co-partners under the firm name and style of William P. Bonbright & Company, plaintiffs, versus H. S. Stevens, doing business under the name and style of Stevens & Company, defendant, Summons.

The People of the State of Colorado, to H. S. Stevens doing business under the firm name and style of Stevens & Company, the defendant above named, Greeting:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the district court of El Paso county, state of Colorado, and answer the complaint therein within twenty days after the service hereof, if served within this county; or if served out of this county, or by publication, within thirty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of service; or judgment by default will be taken against you according to the prayer of the complaint, and if a copy of the complaint in the above entitled action be not served with this summons, or if the service hereof be made out of this state, then ten days additional to the time hereinabove specified for appearance and answer will be allowed, before the taking of judgment by default as aforesaid.

The said action is brought by the said plaintiffs praying judgment against you for the sum of four hundred, ninety-seven and 20-100 dollars, with interest thereon from the 21st day of October, 1897, for and on account of certain money advanced and paid by said plaintiffs to you at your special instance and request and which remains due and unpaid, as will more fully appear from the complaint in said action to which reference is here made.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear, and to answer the said complaint as above required, the said plaintiffs will apply to the court for the relief therein demanded.

Given under my hand and the seal of said court, at Colorado Springs, (Seal.) in said county, this 16th day of August, A. D. 1898.

Edgar Howbert, Clerk.

By M. L. Taylor, Deputy.

First insertion Nov. 2, 1898.
Last insertion Nov. 23, 1898.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Thomas C. Dixon, deceased

The undersigned having been appointed administratrix of the estate of Thomas C. Dixon, late of the County of El Paso, in the State of Colorado, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will appear before the county court of said El Paso county, at the court house in Colorado Springs in said county, at the November term, 1898, on the last Monday in December next, at which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated at Colorado Springs this 17th day of October, A. D. 1898.

Lettie Dixon, Administratrix.

First insertion October 26, 1898.
Last insertion November 16 1898.

E. C. WOODWARD,

ASSAYER and CHEMIST.

Telephone 313 21 East Kiowa St.

Notice of Public Trustee's Sale.

Whereas D. R. Huey, whose postoffice address is Cripple Creek, El Paso county, Colorado, did by his certain deed of trust, dated July 2, 1896, and recorded July 3, 1896, in book No 181 at page No 441 of the records in the office of the county clerk and recorder of El Paso county, Colorado, convey to the public trustee of said El Paso county, the following described real estate, to-wit: Lot number ten, (10), in block number twenty, (20), in the town of Fremont, now Cripple Creek, El Paso county, Colorado, according to the original plat of the same now of record in the office of the county clerk and recorder of said El Paso county; which said conveyance and deed of trust was made to secure to C. W. Lee Barber, trustee for John Lee Barber, the payment of the certain promissory note of said D. R. Huey, of even date with said deed of trust, for the principal sum of $2,000.00 payable one year after date, and one note to said C. W. Lee Barber, trustee for Marie and Anne Coleman, in the principal sum of $3,000.00, of even date with said deed of trust, payable one year after date —both said notes bearing interest at the rate of two per cent, (2 per cent), per month, payable quarterly, from date and,

Whereas it is provided in said deed of trust that, in event of the failure of said D. R. Huey to pay said notes when due, or the interest thereon, according to the tenor thereof, or any part of said notes or interest, or the taxes on said property, or in case of the violation of any of the covenants of said deed of trust, it shall be optional with said legal holder of said notes to declare the whole of said indebtedness due, and it shall be lawful for the said public trustee, upon notice and demand, in writing, filed with him by the legal holder of said notes, declaring a default in the payments of said notes, or either of them, or the interest thereon, or of the taxes, and demanding the advertisement and sale of said premises to pay the same—to advertise and sell said premises in the time, place and manner as in said deed of trust provided, for the purpose of paying said indebtedness, and,

Whereas, default has been made in the payment of said notes and of the interest thereon, and of the taxes for the years 1895, 1896 and 1897, and the legal holder of said notes has duly filed with the said public trustee his written notice and demand declaring said default and demanding the advertisement and sale of said premises to pay, the said indebtedness,

Now therefore, I Otis Remick, public trustee of said El Paso county, Colorado, by virtue of the authority vested in me by said deed of trust and by law, in compliance with said notice and demand, do hereby give public notice that, on Saturday, the 12th day of November, A. D. 1898, at the hour of 2 o'clock, p. m., of said date, at the east front door of the county court house in the city of Colorado Springs, Colo., I will offer for sale, at public auction, to the highest and best bidder, for cash, the above described property, giving to the purchaser thereof a certificate of purchase reciting the name of the purchaser, the purchase price, a description of the property and giving the date at which the said purchaser will be entitled to a deed for the same unless redeemed in the time, place and manner by law required; applying the proceeds of said sale to the payment (1), of the costs and fees of this proceeding and (2), to the payment of said indebtedness, rendering the overplus, if any, to the said D. R. Huey, his heirs, administrators or legal representatives.

Dated, Colorado Springs, Colorado, October 11, 1898.

Otis Remick, Public Trustee, El Paso County, Colo.

First publication, Oct. 12, 1898.
Last publication, Nov. 9, 1898.

N. M. Campbell, Attorney, Colorado Springs, Colo.

SUMMONS.

State of Colorado, County of El Paso, ss. In the County Court.

Ella E. McGovney, Administratrix of the Estate of Alvin A. McGovney, Deceased, Plaintiff, Versus J. S. Bartlett, Trustee, Thomas Gwillam, Administrator of the Estate of Peter A. Duncan, Deceased, and John B. Duncan, J. M. Duncan, Alfred C. Duncan, Mrs. Frances L. Alway, Mrs Mary J. Batts, Joseph P. Duncan, Benjamin F. Randolph, John F. Randolph, Jr., Mrs. Edwa deMahon and Mrs. William Gungsch, Defendants.

The People of the State of Colorado,

To all of the defendants above named, greeting:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above-named plaintiff in the county court of El Paso county, state of Colorado, and answer the complaint therein within 20 days after the service hereof, if served within this county; or if served out of his county, or by publication, within 30 days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of service; or judgment by default will be taken against you according to the prayer of the complaint, and if a copy of the complaint in the above entitled action be not served with his summons, or if the service hereof be made out of this state, then 10 days additional to the time hereinabove specified for appearance and answer will be allowed before the taking of judgment by default as aforesaid.

The said action is brought to secure judgment against defendant, Thomas Gwillam, as administrator of the estate of Peter A. Duncan deceased, for the sum of six hundred (600) dollars, with interest thereon at the rate of ten (10) per centum per annum from the 28th day of December, A. D., 1899; to obtain decree of foreclosure for the sale of lot No. six (6) in block No. 237, an addition No. 1 to the city of Colorado Springs, except the west 35 feet of the south 50 feet thereof situate in El Paso county, state of Colorado, said sale to be made according to law and usual practice of this court and authorizing the execution and delivery of good and sufficient conveyance thereof to the purchaser at said sale; and further that the proceeds of said sale may be applied in payment of the court costs, expenses and amount due plaintiff as far as may be necessary to liquidate her claim; and that defendants or all persons claiming under them or either of them subsequent to the execution of the trust deed mentioned in complaint herein may be barred and foreclosed from all right, claim or equity of redemption in said premises or any part thereof; and for such other and further relief in the premises as to the court may seem meet and proper and for costs of suit, as will more fully appear from the complaint in said action to which reference is here made, a copy of which is hereto attached.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear, and to answer the said complaint as above required, the said complainant will apply to the court for the relief therein demanded.

Given under my hand and the seal of said court, at Colorado Springs, in said county, this 18th day of December, A. D., 1897

(SEAL) Clay H. White, Clerk.

First insertion October 19, 1898.
Last insertion November 9, 1898.

Administrator's Notice.

Estate of Margaret Duffy, Deceased.

The undersigned having been appointed administrator of the estate of Margaret Duffy, late of the county of El Paso, in the State of Colorado, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will appear before the county court of said El Paso county, at the court house in Colorado Springs, in said county, at the November term, 1898, on the last Monday in November next, at which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colo., this 5th day of October, A. D. 1898.

A. J. Gillis, Administrator.

For Style

Go to Mrs. H. M. Little for millinery. The finest goods and lowest prices; 105 North Tejon street. Mrs. H. M. Little, Manager.

KEYSTONE GROCERY.

112 SOUTH TEJON STREET.

Price List.

Harvest Queen Flour ..... $ .75
Silver Dust Flour, guaranteed ..... .30
Snow Ball Flour, second grade ..... .25
3 gallon Packers Syrup ..... .60
Best Sorghum, single gallon ..... .55
Best Sorghum, 5 gallons 2.25
8 lb Rolled Oats ..... .25
Best Salt Side (heavy) ..... .07
" " " (light) ..... .08
Hams ..... [illegible]
Breakfast Bacon ..... [illegible]
Soda Crackers, 1 box ..... .03½
" " 1 box ..... .07
Best Japan Tea ..... .35
2 lb. Japan Tea ..... .35
3 bars Walker's Lea. Soap ..... .25
Best 40-50 prunes, new stock ..... .25
A first class Mo coffee ..... [illegible]
Cracked Hominy, 8 lbs ..... .25
Corn Meal, per sack ..... .25

We want Potatoes, Eggs, Butter and Produce of all kinds, for which we will pay the highest market price.

We have made arrangements with a leading department store and a hardware store, by which we will take your produce and give you in exchange, Groceries, Meats, Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Clothing, Queensware and Hardware, all at the lowest possible prices.

Now is the time to lay in your winter's supply of provisions and Clothing.

FREY, PLAMPCN & CO.

FOR YOUR USE

(All readers of the Weekly Gazette are requested to contribute to this department tested receipts for use in the household or any practical hints which experience has proved valuable on farm, in the dairy or in the home. Names of the contributors will be published or not as they may desire.)

Toast.

Oyster Toast.—Place oysters on the stove in their juice; as soon as boiling remove, take out the oysters, return juice to the fire and stir in a large tablespoonful of butter rubbed in flour; let this boil five minutes. Take from the fire, add the yolks of two eggs, pepper, salt, and the oysters, which have been pounded fine; pour the mixture over nicely toasted white bread and set in the oven to heat thoroughly. Serve at once.

Mince Toast.—One cup finely chopped cold meat, one tablespoonful of grated bread crumbs, a little onion. Put a cupful of gravy into a saucepan; let come to a boil, add the mince seasoned with pepper and salt. Bring to a boil, add a tablespoonful of mushroom or tomato catsup, pour over small pieces of thin buttered toast.

Zwieback.—One-half pound of flour, one-half pint of milk, two eggs, one-half pound of butter, three heaping teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one-half teaspoonful of sugar, and one teaspoonful salt. Make into a stiff batter, not too stiff, pour into a well-buttered low cake pan; bake in moderate oven about one-half hour. In the following day cut with sharp knife into slices about one-third of an inch thick and toast in moderate oven.

Ham Toast.—Three graham muffins, butter, six ounces of ham, two anchovies, a pinch of cayenne pepper. Cut each muffin into three slices, toast brown and butter; chop and thoroughly mix the other ingredients, spread evenly on toast, lay on tin with small pieces of butter on each; set in not very hot oven to gently warm through. Serve at once.

Canape au Fromage.—Remove the tops and bottoms from four hard rolls, cut in two slices, fry them yellow in butter; lay cheese cut in thin slices upon one of the canapes. Set in oven a moment to melt cheese. Serve at once.

Eggs on Toast.—Slip eggs from a wet saucer into a pan of boiling water, to which has been added salt and vinegar. About three minutes will suffice to cook them; remove with perforated skimmer and place upon hot buttered toast.

Celery Toast.—Cut into pieces an inch or two long, throw into a little slightly salted boiling water. Cook until tender, add a little milk and sufficient flour to thicken the liquor to the consistency of cream, season with butter and salt, and pour over thin slices of hot toasted bread.—(N. H. R., in Housekeeper.

A Practical Hint.

If you discover that any one of your house plants has frozen, take it at once to a dark room or cellar where the temperature is a little above the freezing point, but never remove it to a warm room; if you do you are liable to injure it beyond hope of recovery.

Frequently a plant that appears to be frozen to death may be saved by drawing the frost out gradually so that the cells may not be ruptured, and this can be done only by avoiding very abrupt changes from a low to a high temperature.

Give the plant a shower bath of cold water as soon as you have have taken it to the cellar; this will help draw out the frost; then keep it away from light and warmth for two or three days. The tops are wilted, and it will be impossible to save them, so cut them off at once below the part that has been frost-bitten, else decay will set in and you will lose the plant. Even if the entire stalk seems to be dead, there is oftentimes life at the roots. Do not cast away, but wait and give it a chance for its life.

For the Invalid's Tray.

Cup Custard.—Beat one egg very light, then beat in one tablespoonful of sugar, a pinch of salt and whatever flavor wished; turn this into a pretty cup and fill the cup with milk; set into a basin and fill the basin with boiling water. Bake in a moderate oven. Test with a broom splint; if the splint comes out clean, the custard is done. Serve in the cup in which it was baked.

Beef Broth and Egg.—After boiling three or four pounds of beef, set the stock away, and the next morning remove all the fat; take one-half cupful of the stock and heat it to the boiling point. Have an egg beaten very stiff, and taking the broth from the stove, stir one-half of the beaten egg into it rapidly, and serve at once. Unless the stock was well salted add a pinch of salt. The remainder of the egg, if scrambled and put on a wafer, will serve for a part, if not the whole, of another meal.

Tomato Toast.—Place a slice of bread in the oven for a few moments to dry, then toast it over the coals until it is a delicate brown on each side. Put it upon a plate and pour boiling water which has been salted a little over it, and quickly turn it off. Have ready a few spoonfuls of tomatoes which have been stewed and seasoned to taste and spread a thin layer over the toast. Serve at once.

Boiled Apples.—Select small, perfect apples, red ones are preferable; wash them and place over the fire in a small granite kettle, laying on the skins. Pour over them boiling water; for six apples it will want about a teacupful of water. Cover tightly, and when nearly done, add sugar to taste. They should not be made very sweet. When soft remove to a fruit dish, and dip the syrup over them.

Fruit Blanc Mange.—Take one-half cupful of fruit juice; fresh fruit, or the juice from canned fruit will answer. Sweeten to taste, and put over to boil; when boiling stir in one and one-half teaspoonfuls of corn starch which has been dissolved in a tablespoonful of cold water. Let it boil for two or three minutes, stirring it all of the time, and turn it into a teacup which has just been rinsed in cold water. At serving, turn it bottom side upwards in a pretty saucer, and if perfectly cold it will come out whole. Pour over it sweetened or whipped cream.—T. E. L.

Footstools.

There are few things handier to have around than footstools. They can be made expensive and showy, or comfortable with little expense. I saw one made of a wooden box, about one foot square, covered with olive green felts; a bunch of strawberries and leaves were embroidered on the top. A chenille fringe was tacked on the sides of the stool at the top, and allowed to fall to the floor. The fringe was a dark red at the top shading lighter near the bottom, the shades of the strawberries.

Another one was made of tin tomato cans. They can be covered with felt, cretonne, double-faced canton flannel, or the sides can be covered with any pretty covering, and the top of patchwork put together with bright colored floss in fancy stitches. The silk or satin should not be used, for they wear out quickly. For this stool, seven cans are used, one for the center and the rest around it. Each can must be covered separately and tightly (old stocking tops like best for this purpose), and then sewed together with strong thread at the top and bottom. Cans that have had all the tops make off will not do for this purpose, as they will cut through the covering. After all have been sewed together, cut two layers of wadding, the shape of the top of the can; cut covering for the top, the shape of tool, allowing a little over to turn under for the edges. The bottom can be lined with any strong material. For the sides cut a long straight strip, the length of the cans from top to bottom, and while sewing it in with the top and bottom shape it all light and make it fit in between the cans. This makes a light and prettily shaped stool.—(Nic Nack.

Imitation Fruits.

Get a sheet of strawberry-red crepe paper, a sprig of deep yellow silk, a spool of fine thread any color, annealed wire, suitable for paper flowers, cotton batting and a plain green tissue paper. From a sheet of paper cut a pattern made thus: With a pencil make a circle three inches in diameter. Across the center mark a straight line from side to side; mark a line across the other way from side to side, as you have before your a circle divided by lines into four equal parts or quarters. Cut the circle out of the paper, and from the circle cut one of the quarters on the lay pencil marks. Take the crepe paper and stretch it until it is at least one-third wider than when purchased. Lay the pattern on the paper and cut as many berries as you wish to have seven in a bunch, two or three being green ones. Thread a needle and sew up the berry. Run a gathering thread all around the outer edge. Stuff the berry quite fully with cotton and insert only a small piece at a time making it berry-shaped as you go. Cut wire a foot long, double in the center, winding it into a little loop. Put the loop in the berry, raw up the thread close around it, run the needle through the loop two or three times (sewing through the paper at the same time). To make it still more secure, wrap the thread around the neck of the berry and sew it fast. Thread a needle with the silk and make the seeds by running the needle from near the top to bottom of the berry and then up the other side, and down again, as though you were darning it, only the outside stitches are longer than be under ones. When it is well seeded, cut the full green leaf of the berry from the green tissue paper, slip it over the wire and draw it down close to the berry. Wrap the stem with strips of the green paper, and the berry is done. You can make them of red silk instead of paper if you prefer. I have both and they are much admired.

You will need no pattern for making cherries. From a sheet of crepe paper cut pieces two and three-quarters inches long by one and one-half wide. Sew up the shorter sides from a gathering thread around one end, draw it up tightly and sew it fast. Turn it right side out, stuff with cotton a little more than half way to the top. You can use a lead pencil to press the cotton down and shape it neatly. For stems, use small hard twisted hemp cord. Tie a knot in the lower end. Put the knot into the cherry, so that it rests on the cotton. Draw the paper up closely around the cord, and fasten just above the knot securely with thread. Do it neatly, for cherries have no excuse if they are deformed. Cut away the red paper a inch below the fastening, and wrap cord with a strip of dark green crepe paper. Make them in clusters with leaves at the top.

Oranges and lemons are made in the same way as cherries. The only difference is that they are much larger and is made of orange and yellow paper. The cord used is much larger and from one foot to two feet in length. Where the oranges and lemons are fastened to the stems, there is a circle of four green leaves and another bunch half way up the stem. These fruits on their long stems are tied with a nice ribbon in clusters of seven or nine and used for picture drapes. The cherries make pretty drapes for small pictures. The strawberries I keep heaped in a little basket, also made of crepe paper.—(Jane E. Wells.

Care of Horses.

The animals should be first watered, then fed, and while they are eating their corn the bed is turned up, the stalls are mucked out, the feet picked out with the picker, and the soles of frogs and walls well washed with the water brush, the shoes being examined to see that they are firm and serviceable. Thorough grooming with brush, currycomb, sponge and lather rubber.

Sick and idle horses require grooming as much as working animals do to keep them in health. If horses got more efficient grooming there would be fewer complaints as to "surfeit," pimples, blotches, hide-bound, roughness and other things that affect the health and spoil the appearance of the animal, and there would also be less demand for alterative and "condition" powders, which are generally rendered necessary through the skin becoming unhealthy owing to its neglected condition.

The cleaning out of the foot is an important point that is entirely neglected with most of our farm horses. Of course when out at pasture it is not necessary, but where horses are in the stable continuously the feet should be looked after better than they usually are.—(Marc Lane in Express.

To Keep a Cow From Jumping.

Make a good strong halter and surcingle; make both of good leather or of good three-fourths inch rope; put the surcingle around just behind the fore legs, having a good large ring fastened to it under the brisket. Put the halter on as on a horse, having a strong ring under the chin. Fasten a short chain from the ring in the surcingle to the ring in the halter, having it short enough that she cannot raise her head more than in two feet from the ground, or less if she is very bad. The surcingle where it crosses the back and the halter on the nose should be wrapped with soft cloth to keep them from rubbing. With this a cow can neither throw nor jump a fence, and still she can throw her head around to her sides to fight off the flies.—(J. W. Sparkman in Practical Farmer.

Coldness.

The tramp sat on the farmer's fence,
And made a happy sign;
His life seemed full of rosy tints,
For he was full of pie.
—(Globe-Democrat.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Woodland Park.

John Springshen of Golden gulch was in town last Saturday, and reports matters as flourishing at the gulch.

The Maine Tunnel company is now down 45 feet on the incline winze, with steadily improving values and the cap of the ore chute uncovered. The company has 700 feet of work done on its claim.

Word comes from West Creek of renewed activity in mining circles, and some valuable strikes having been made.

Joseph Thibedeau will go with a force of men next week to the Dey's Head country, to do steady development work for a strong company which owns some valuable property there.

O. N. Abbott was doing some improvement work on his ditch and pipe line in the Cronin district last week.

It is reported that the Frisco, M. & M. Co. of Golden gulch is making preparations for a run of 400 tons at once. It is not definitely known what the result of the last clean-up was, as the management has the best of reasons for keeping it a secret, but express themselves as highly satisfied with the result, and further they state that the stock of the company is not now on the market. There have been some sales made recently at 22½ cents per share, which is quite a raise from 16 cents, in 10 days time. Professor Clark, chemist in charge, has signed a contract to take charge of the work for the coming year. Manager Springsteen is expected back from Missouri, whither he went some time since to make arrangements for future business operations for the Frisco. The Frisco company owns 40 acres of sandstone and will probably acquire more in the near future, as they have found that it is a good thing to have.

C. W. Ball and Ed Rivers, two prominent mining men of Golden gulch, spent last Saturday in town. They report matters moving smoothly at the gulch.

V. P. Wilson made a flying trip to Denver last week.

Wilson and Hordy are engaged in doing assessment work on a group of claims in the sandstone belt, on Bald mountain.

Superintendent Kettle and Charles Nef will begin work again on the Jonestaka group of claims, seven miles south of town.

Tucker and Hickman are now definitely located on the great gold-bearing quartz lead on Gold hill, and according to Professor Clark's programme operations will reach the ore chute in 12 feet. So mote it be.

Word comes from South Bald mountain to the effect that the Farrell concentrator and smelter is about ready to commence operations on their 18-foot vein of $12 ore.

Hon. W. R. Morley completed the survey last week of the property of the Carlisle M. & M. Co., six miles north of town. The property consists of 320 acres of fine mining and timber land, being situated in the sulphide belt. The company intends doing some development work upon the tract soon.

The Deposit M. & M. Co. is remodeling its mill, changing from an amalgamator to the cyanide process, with a daily capacity of 100 to 125.

Falcon.

Mr. J. W. Tait, a very wealthy and influential citizen of Ridgeway, Ills., have been visiting this week with Dr. Logan and family, and departed Friday for California. He was much pleased with Falcon and may return in the near future and invest in some business enterprise. Dr. Logan, wife and sons, George and Karl, were bowling Mr. Tait all the points of interest in Manitou and vicinity Friday.

S. J. Dyer started for the Divide on Saturday with his threshing outfit. He reports a large amount of grain still in the stack.

The Falcon Lyceum society settled the question of government ownership of railroads, on Friday evening, and the government will proceed at once to acquire the entire lot.

The Misses Dyer of "Hotel Falcon" are the proud possessors of a new upright grand "Brown & Simpson" piano.

James H. Showell is building a new seven-room house on his ranch, four miles northeast of town, and has the framework nearly completed. When it is finished it will be the finest residence in this vicinity.

Halloween, about nine couples of Falcon young people attended a party given by Mr. D. Walsh's, near Beerstadt, and rumor says they walked home on account of some of the mischievous youngsters running away with the rigs. For particulars ask Agent Barnett of the Gulf. He asked us not to mention it, and of course we won't.

Professor Woodside and George Robinson were in the Springs on Thursday evening to witness the Teller-Thomas torch-light procession.

Mrs. H. H. McEwen has been sick the past week, unable to be out of bed. She is now thought to be slightly improving. Dr. A. J. Berry is attending her.

Miss Bertha Spencer of Roswell is staying with her sister, Mrs. H. H. McEwen, during the latter's illness.

Mr. Charles Wood has been treating his residence to a new coat of paint. George Bangle did the work.

Mr. Norman of Atlanta, Ga., is a guest of the Hotel Falcon. He is here for the benefit of his health.

C. H. Roberts has moved with his family from his ranch to town for the winter, occupying a part of the Hotel Edna.

Strafe Fallman of Colorado Springs is visiting friends in this vicinity for a few days. Mr. Fallman is one of the unfortunates who was thrown out of employment by the burning of the Antlers hotel.

Miss Bessie Cuthbert, who is attending the high school at Colorado Springs, is spending Sunday at the ranch with her parents.

Thomas O'Toole made a flying business trip Saturday to the county metropolis.

G. B. Langie left Saturday for Cripple Creek on a business trip.

Professor Woodside went to Calhan Saturday evening to instruct some of the doubtful how to vote.

Rev. A. S. Bush of Denver preached at Falcon school house Sunday morning and evening.

Calhan.

Sunday, Oct. 30, Miss Landers, Miss Kerns and Miss Lax of the Cheyenne post-office, were visitors at the Palmer house. Miss Landers and Mr. Bolton went to Peyton and "paint hills" in the afternoon, while those that were left went out to the well known "Paint hills," three miles east of Calhan. The trip was enjoyed very much by all.

Mr. Harry Jones, who has been visiting friends here and in Peyton for the past week, has just returned to Goodland, Kan., where he is night clerk at the Grier hotel. He expects to remain there until Dec. 28.

Miss Addie Middlebrook is visiting Mrs. Shane. She expects to remain a few days, then go to Colorado Springs for a few weeks.

Mr. J. H. Wood and his son, Harry, are running a "bachelor's hall" now.

Mrs. Perotti and her daughter, May, returned Sunday afternoon from Colorado Springs, where they were visiting and doing a rushing trading for the winter.

Mrs. Laurence Holden, who has been very sick in Colorado Springs, is some better and expects to return home in a few days.

Mr. Dickinson of Easonville has been in Calhan for the past week, clerking in the Russell Gates Mercantile company's store during the extra rush of business, returned to Easonville Saturday night, where he will resume his duty Monday morning as clerk in the same company's store there.

Fred Palmer and Harry Woodward sicked friends out on Horse creek Sunday; also went to the Lone Star Sunday school.

Mr. August Groves, who has been on jury duty in Colorado Springs, has just returned home.

Mrs. Shane spent Friday night in Ramah, visiting relatives. She returned Saturday and brought two of her brother-in-law's children with her. They expect to stay a few days.

Mr. Russell Gates visited Calhan the first of the week.

Last Sunday evening the Rev. Mr. Bell preached to a large and interested congregation. All enjoyed the sermon and the singing by the choir was especially fine.

Mr. Roy Palmer has returned to the ranch, near Ellicott, after visiting at home several days.

The steam shovel gang, who for the past month have been boarding at the Palmer house and Mr. Shane's, left Friday for Omaha, Neb.

The pile driver will begin work near here Monday, and will continue about a week or 10 days.

Miss Hattie Snyder returned Monday from Pueblo, where she has been visiting her friend, Miss Colvin.

Colonel Carlton, who represents the Farmer's Alliance Insurance company, and his friend, Mr. Rice, visited Calhan Wednesday.

Mr. O. Palmer, a prominent citizen of the south side of the county, is visiting his wife and family this week.

Lester Scott and Perry Freeman went to Omaha with the steam shovel, on which they have been employed for the winter.

Monument.

Harry C. Limbach left last Monday night for Ann Arbor, Mich., where he enters upon a three years' medical course. He has always proved himself studious and industrious, graduating with honors from the Golden high school a couple of years ago.

Mrs. Charles Mathus is visiting her mother, Mrs. D. M. Holden of the Springs.

Miss Lydia Ware of St. Louis, who has been sojourning at the Monument hotel, has gone to Denver.

Miss Lizzie Elliott, a student in the sophomore class of Colorado college, spent Saturday and Sunday with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Elliott.

Mrs. H. W. Bonnet of Douglas county, daughter of R. C. Elliott, was also visiting her parents.

Miss Violet Goodfellow of the Springs reports her school in the Simpson district in a flourishing condition.

Dr. W. M. Bonnet of Denver, and David McShane of Colorado Springs, both old-time residents of this town, were calling on friends Sunday.

Mrs. Minnie Evans (nee Limbach) arrived from Denver Saturday and will remain in town for some time.

Harry Dalton is setting up cigars to his friends, all on account of a nine-pound boy, who arrived at his house the 5th inst.

Contractor J. A. Wade of the Santa Fe has shipped his grading outfit to Strong City, Kan., the work of filling in with soil the trestle bridges being temporarily suspended on account of freezing weather coming on.

Palmer Lake.

The failure of the potato crop, or the low price of hops, and the war and the stamp law, all are of more interest on the Divide this fall than politics.

T. A. Hanks is improving his lots opposite the D. & R. G. depot by building a livery and feed stable and dwelling on them. This stable will be a great accommodation to the many people of the surrounding country who drive here to take the trains and must have a place to leave their horses convenient to the station.

Ed Grim is storing a large amount of baled hay and straw, which is a great convenience to the people who have to buy this commodity for their stock.

The Santa Fe lunch counter now serves a roll supper to the train which arrives here at 6:07 p. m., giving them 20 minutes to feed the passengers. The D. & R. G. lunch counter serves hot cakes and syrup to the morning trains. These are new features for the lunch counters and prove very attractive.

The indications are that many Denver people are coming here next summer. Golf links are planned, and some new residences are to be built, which will be a great help to the activity of the town.

Fountain.

Lost, Strayed or Stolen—A Populist meeting which was to be held in Fountain Friday night. Any information will be liberally rewarded. Apply to Chief of Pops.

Ed Houghton's new residence on the West Side, is nearing completion.

Nelle Belch, who is teaching near Husted, spent Saturday and Sunday with friends and relatives in Fountain.

Miss Weber, the lady electrician, who is stopping at the Mitchell house, gave an entertainment at the school house Wednesday evening.

George Thompson was rusticating at Pueblo last week. He says Pueblo is all right but located too near Fountain ever to become a great city.

Mr. and Mrs. John Binch were the happy recipients of a 10-pound daughter at their home the 3rd.

Cascade.

A crowd of merry-makers from Colorado college enjoyed a moonlight ride to Cascade on Halloween. Upon their arrival they were very pleasantly entertained by Miss Jay, assisted by the Misses Payne, Wattnap and Whedon.

Mr. E. F. Nott, of the Cascade eating-house, has been in the South Park country hunting and fishing the past week.

Miss Alice Payne of Pittsburg, Pa., is visiting her uncle, Mr. William Payne.

Miss Florence Whedon of Colorado Springs spent a few days in Cascade last week.

Mr. Blakeley and family returned to Cascade last Friday, after a two months' sojourn in the east.

Peyton.

Mr. Woodring and son visited Peyton Friday.

Mr. Henry Morland made a trip to Lone Star on business Sunday.

Mr. Wise and family visited Colorado Springs Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. Neeley went fishing Sunday.

Harry Jones from Goodland, Kan., was visiting friends here Friday.

School begins next Monday.

Dr. Hoyt returned Thursday from his ranch east of Denver.

Professor Woodside and Mr. Peck of Falcon were in town Sunday.

Russel Gates of Denver was here on business Monday.

Miss Annie Potter spent Sunday at home.

Green Mountain Falls.

Mrs. Woodworth entertained the children at her home Monday evening (Halloween). They dressed up with false faces and visited most all the families in town, and had a happy time.

On Tuesday evening Miss Dudley gave a party to the young people and children of the school at the home of Miss Geddes.

Mr. Howard has returned from Tin Cup, where he had been for six months.

Miss Hazel Howard, who has been sick with typhoid, was not so well yesterday but is a little better today. Dr. Allen of the Springs is the attending physician.

Henry Hall from Manitou was visiting his daughter, Mrs. Reynolds, yesterday.

Arthur Shoup of Illinois is visiting his sister, Mrs. Cartwright.

Mr. Grimm of the Springs was here Friday looking up his interests in Green Mountain Falls.

Mr. Moore from near Cripple Creek bought all of Mr. Fertes' cattle yesterday, and the latter will soon leave town.

They public may be glad to know that they can get good beds and warm meals at the Smith cottage, just back of the Pavilion.

Mining interests are looking up a little. Some parties are working their claims and have found very good prospects. The mill is being pushed to completion and will soon be in running order. The roads have been fixed up and the worth of the rocks in that part of the territory will soon be known.

Gwillimville.

Mr. Claude Cartwright has left for Altman, where he expects to spend the winter.

Mr. Willwright has been visiting a fortnight at Colorado Springs, for the benefit of his health.

Mrs. Roy Harden returned to her home at Colorado Springs Sunday, after a few days' visit with her mother, Mrs. Howell.

Mrs. William Paing is entertaining her mother, Mrs. Galley of Colorado Springs.

A pleasant surprise party occurred at the home of Miss Nora Dickson on Nov. 2. The occasion being Miss Nora's birthday.

Mr. Glen Sanders of Montana is the guest of his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Dickson, sr.

Mr. Andrew Nickson and Mr. H. Dylais Beaumont of Perry Park were visiting friends at Gwillimville Sunday.

Miss Emma Young, who has been living at Mr. Bender's for the last three years, will now make her home with her mother at Golden.

Threshing machines are numerous in the neighborhood. The grain, unfortunately, is very light, while the potatoes are almost an entire failure.

There was quite a good attendance at Sabbath school Sunday. Mr. Beatie has charge as superintendent.

The winter term of school commences on the 6th of this month. Mr. Nielson is in charge.

Woodland Park.

Work is about to be resumed in the Primrose mine.

Active operations are going on at the Midway mine, three miles north of Woodland.

There is no let up to mining developments in this district, and the prospects are that we will have at least three, if not four shippers before the close of the present month.

The Frisco cyanide mill is about ready to resume work, and the same may be said of the Spence mill. Our low-grade "sandstone" is a success by actual test, and claims are in active demand.

Woodland is looking up. There is not a vacant house in town.

The town of Divide, seven miles west, was almost wiped out by fire Tuesday afternoon. Scarcely a business house or residence was saved. Many families are homeless, having lost everything.

Three saw mills are shipping large quantities of lumber daily from Woodland Park, and a fourth mill will be started in a few days.

The popular Colorado Midland railway is doing a lively business at this station, as in fact all along its line.

The daily stage line running between this station and the town of Pemberton is well patronized.

The second registration of voters at Woodland Park shows 250 voters. The Republicans claim a majority.

Table Rock.

School commenced in this district Oct. 24 with Mr. Sanders as teacher.

Mrs. N. Lanks of Easonville called on her son, J. W. Lanks, one day last week.

Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Hobbs of Elbert called on friends in this vicinity one day last week. Mr. Hobbs has bought Mr. Hill's and Mrs. Wilson's hay, straw and pastures and will bring his stock over about Nov. 8.

A fine boy arrived at the home of Mr. Millard Allisons, Oct. 30.

Mr. F. E. Taylor and son of Peyton called on friends in this vicinity recently.

Mrs. George Allison and children have returned to their home in Bijou basin. Mr. Allison remained to help Mr. Hills thresh.

The Gaylew school commenced a short time ago with Miss Town as teacher. She taught the school last summer.

Mrs. John Walsh and children called on Miss Hill's last Sunday.

Four threshing machines are in the neighborhood, so the work will soon all be done.

A Correction.

Easonville, Colo., Nov. 4, 1898.

To the Editor of the Gazette:

In the "Easonville Items," of the 4th inst., it was stated that Victor Tipton was said to have died of "alcoholism," and I want to correct that mistake. That statement was the report of the first investigation, but a later investigation revealed the fact that the boy was not much intoxicated, if any, at the time of his death, but that his skull was fractured on the right side of the head, as was shown at the inquest on Monday. Dr. Chenoweth of Elbert county, and Dr. Bean of Easonville, El Paso county, made the examination, and their examination of the brain revealed a clot 3½ inches in diameter, which proves that "alcohol" was not the cause of death in the Tipton boy's case, as was first stated. I make this statement to correct the error of the first account of the supposed cause of death.

J. W. Tipton.

Switches! Switches! Switches!

Mail orders promptly attended to. Catherine Edinger, 21 East Kiowa street, Colorado Springs.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Thedinga have returned to the city and are at home to their friends.

Save Your Cash

by buying hardware of the Stark-Lowell Hardware company, 106 S. Tejon street.

E. E. Sharkey of New York city is spending a day or two in Colorado Springs on business.

For a beautiful complexion use Catherine Edinger's Skin Food. 21 East Kiowa street, Colorado Springs.

Miss Stevenson and Miss Myrdick of Pittsburg are among the guests at the Alta Vista. They are in the city for a protracted stay.

Judge John Campbell of the supreme court and Mr. W. A. Platt came down from Denver yesterday to assist in swelling the Republican vote in this city.

For chapped hands use Catherine Edinger's Camphor Lotion. 21 East Kiowa street, Colorado Springs.

The members of the Pike's Peak club spent a very pleasant evening in their club rooms. Election returns were received from a special wire in the building. During the evening a nice lunch was served.

The Wonderful

Air Blast heater and Oak stoves cheap, at the Stark-Lowell Hardware company, 106 S. Tejon street.

A good roads convention will be held in St. Louis November 21. Mayor Irvine has been requested to name 20 delegates from this city. Citizens who desire to act as delegates are requested to notify the mayor and he will appoint them.

Wedding presents of lasting pleasure at Ashby's, Bank block.

Recent advices from Manila state that the members of Company M are well and that the boys are comfortably situated. Captain Spicer writes that he will shortly go to Japan on a two-months' leave of absence, to recuperate from his recent illness.

Satisfied people wear Ashby's spectacles.

Rev. and Mrs. A. D. Hall, missionaries of the Cumberland Presbyterian church to Japan, are in the city and will speak at the Cumberland Presbyterian church this evening. All persons interested in missions should hear them. All are invited.

We Dye to Live.

"The best work and lowest prices" is our motto. All kinds of cleaning and dyeing.

Louis Stock,
No. 17 N. Tejon Street.

Troops for Cuba.

Washington, November 7.—The war department has decided to send the Eighth cavalry regiment to the province of Puerto Principe in advance of the Fifteen infantry or the Third Georgia. Six troops each of the Eighth are to be sent to Neuvitas and Puerto Principe, the capital of the province. The transport Manitoba will take the Eighth to Cuba.

The Colon Abandoned.

Washington, Nov. 7.—Captain Chester's decision yesterday to abandon the work of wrecking the Colon marks the end of that undertaking on the part of the government. It is said at the navy department that the captain was directed to prosecute the work until, in his discretion, it was no longer profitable.

Piles Piles Piles

Way suffer when you can be cured by using the

JAPANESE PILE CURE

A sure cure, or money refunded. Sold by druggists

At Milking Time.

The sun hangs low above the trees,
The staggering, honey-burdened bees
Come home; the unharnessed, anxious team
Haste to the pasture, where the stream
Flows on, to slake their thirst, and tell
That day is done, that time goes well;
From tree to tree the robins call,
And dream-winged peace broods over all
At milking time.

All but the little girl alone
Upon the porch, who, in each tone
Of insect note or croaking frog,
Feels eerie chills; who sees the dog
Go trotting off in dumb despair,
Lest, from some awful, darkening lair,
A bogie seize and bear her hence;
Voiceless with fear without defense,
At milking time.

But hark! the loosened cattle low,
Dark forms move swiftly to and fro,
With brimming pails. The house alight,
Each bogie man speeds off in fright;
Mother comes hurrying to caress,
In loving arms to closely press
The little one, who, on her breast,
Finds fortaste sweet of heavenly rest,
At milking time.

—(Ada L. Nichols.

Controlling Cabbage Worms.

About the only method of holding these troublesome pests in check is to spray with hot water at a temperature of 130 degrees or apply pyrethrum powder. If the water is placed in the spray can while boiling hot it will be about the right temperature by the time it reaches the cabbage. The pyrethrum powder may be diluted with six to eight times its bulk of flour and dusted on with a powder gun or bellows. While the plants are young kerosene emulsion can be used.—(Orange Judd Farmer.

W. H. Garrison of New York is among the guests at the Alta Vista.

NOTICE OF PUBLIC TRUSTEE'S SALE

Whereas, Carrie McGill and F. P. McGill, her husband, of Cripple Creek, Colorado, did, by their certain deed of trust dated the 15th day of April, 1898, and recorded on the 26th day of April, 1898, in book 257, at page 298, of the records in the office of the clerk and recorder of El Paso county, Colorado, convey to the public trustee in said El Paso county, Colorado, the following described real estate situate in said El Paso county, Colorado, to wit:

Lot numbered five (5) in block numbered three (3) in the First Addition to the town of Cripple Creek, which said deed of trust was made to secure the payment of their one promissory note bearing even date with the said deed of trust, for the sum of four hundred and fifty ($450.00) dollars, payable to the order of The Fidelity Savings association on or before five years after date thereof with interest premium and monthly payments at the rate of ten and 70-100 ($10.70) dollars per month, payable monthly on the last day of each month from and after the date thereof, and which said trust deed provides that the parties shall pay the taxes on the said premises promptly as the same become due and payable, reference to which said deed of trust is hereby made for greater certainty;

And Whereas, the said trust deed provides, among other things, that in case of default in the payment of the interest and premium or of the monthly payments according to the terms of the said note, and as the same mature, or in case of a failure to pay the taxes and assessments as the same become due, then and in that case the whole of the said indebtedness shall at once become due and payable at the option of the legal holder of the said note, and the said trustee is authorized at the request of the legal holder of the note, to sell and dispose of the said premises for the purpose of paying the said indebtedness, taxes advanced, and costs and expenses on account of the execution of said trust;

And Whereas, default has been made in the payment of the interest, premium and monthly installments on said note from and after the month of April, 1898, and in the payment of taxes; and said The Fidelity Savings association has advanced twelve and 70-100 ($12.70) dollars for taxes, and there now remains due and unpaid upon said note the sum of four hundred and sixty-two and 70-100 ($462.70) dollars, with interest on said amount from April 26, A. D. 1898, at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, together with an attorney's fee of ten per cent. of said amount, as provided by said note and trust deed, and the legal holder of the said note has exercised its option by reason of said default to declare the whole indebtedness to be matured and to foreclose the said trust deed;

And Whereas, The undersigned is the public trustee in and for said El Paso county, Colorado.

Now, Therefore, I, Otis Remick, the public trustee of El Paso county, Colorado, at the request of the legal holder of the said note and by authority in me vested by the said trust deed, do hereby give notice, that I will on Saturday, the 19th day of November, 1898, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, sell and dispose of all of the said premises, or such of the same as may be necessary, at public auction, at the east front door of the county court house in Colorado Springs, the county of El Paso, State of Colorado, for the highest and best price the same will bring in cash, for the purpose of paying said indebtedness and for expenses and costs of executing this trust, as provided by said deed of trust; rendering the over-plus, if any, to said grantors or their legal representatives; and giving to the purchaser at such sale a certificate of purchase reciting the purchase price, a description of the property, etc.

Otis Remick,
Public Trustee, El Paso County, Colo.
N. M. Campbell, Attorney, Colo. Springs, Colo.
First publication Oct. 19, 1898.
Last publication Nov. 16, 1898.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Barte Egger, deceased.

The undersigned having been appointed administrator of the estate of Barte Egger, late of the County of El Paso, in the State of Colorado, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will appear before the county court of said El Paso county, at the court house in Colorado Springs in said county, at the November term, 1898, on the last Monday in December next, at which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colo., this 17th day of October, A. D. 1898.

Emanuel Mitterer, Administrator.
First insertion October 26, 1898.
Last insertion November 16, 1898.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of execution issued out of the clerk's office of the district court of El Paso county and state of Colorado, and to me directed, whereby I am commanded to make the sum of eighty-five dollars, ($85.00) and costs of suit, the amount of a certain judgment recently obtained against The Empress Gold Mining company, a corporation, in favor of R. L. Cone, out of the lands, tenements, goods and chattels of the said The Empress Gold Mining company, a corporation, I have levied on the following property, to wit:

The Wolverine, No. 1, 2, 3 and 4, lode mining claims, situated in the Cripple Creek mining district, El Paso county Colorado.

Therefore, according to said command I shall expose for sale, at public auction, all the right, title and interest of the above named The Empress Gold Mining company, a corporation, in and to the above described property, on Thursday, the 1st day of December, 1898, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the front door of the sheriff's office, in Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colorado.

Dated at Colorado Springs, this 5th day of November, 1898.

W. S. Boynton,
Sheriff of El Paso County.
By W. L. Cook, Under Sheriff.
A. Danford, Attorney.
First publication Nov. 9, 1898.
Last publication Nov. 30, 1898.

DRUGS PROPRIETARIES

117 E. Pike's Peak Ave. Telephone 122. 3 Doors West of Postoffice.

Fresh Oysters, per quart ..... .25
3 qts. Cape Cod Cranberries ..... .25
15 lbs. Jersey Sweet Potatoes ..... .25
3 pkgs None-Such Mince Meat ..... .25
Armour's Best Butterine is branded Silver Churn (take no other) ..... .20
2 pkgs Cleaned Currants ..... .25
2 pkgs. Seeded Raisins ..... .25
Bulk Mince Meat, per lb. ..... .10
Bulk Apple Butter, per lb., bring your pail ..... .10
Sauer Kraut, per quart ..... .10
Queen Olives, per quart ..... .35
Dill Pickles, per dozen (try them) ..... .20
Sweet Relish, per quart ..... .25
Sweet Mango